The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 273.

WASHINGTON.

The Navy Yard Employes Protest Against a Reduction of Their Wages.

Cabinet Decision on the U. P. R. Subsidy.

The Approaching Election in Virginia.

Public Receptions at the White House Discontinued.

Reverdy Johnson's Course on the Alabama Treaty.

Secretary Boutwell and the Sinking Fund.

The Triple Alliance Story a Hoax.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PROTEST OF THE NAVY YARD EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The following protest, signed by 300 mechanics and other employes of the Washington Navy Yard has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy: "We, the undersigned, workingmen in the Washington Navy Yard, respectfully protest against a reduction of pay to the standard of eight-tenths, as at present prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy for eight hours' labor, and accept it with the understanding that we shall demand the balance, two-tenths, due us at the hands of Congress or through the Court of Claims." Similar protests have been or will be sent from all the navy yards in the country.

RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

The Cabinet has not yet made a decision on the question as to whether the Secretary of the Interior has authority to grant three millions of subsidy to the Atchison branch of the Union Pacific railroad, but it is pretty evident that when it is made it will be adverse. The Attorney General is known to be opposed to it.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

To-day the Virginia delegates called at the Executive mansion to lay before the President the views of the committee appointed by the late conservative convention of that State in reference to the approaching election.

THE NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

William A. Howard, of Michigan, the new minister to China, is here receiving his commission and instructions. He had interviews to-day with the President and Secretary of State, and will leave in a few weeks on his mission.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.

C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior four maps and profiles, with the report of the Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to examine and report upon the Central Pacific Railroad. This report is upon the completion of an additional one hundred miles, lying between the five-seventy and six-seventy, for which the company is entitled to three millions two hundred thousand dollars from the United States.

PUBLIC RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The crowd of office-seekers and visitors having made such a raid on the President, he has discontinued his public receptions, and will hereafter only receive by card at such times as the public business will allow.

THE FACTS ABOUT REVERDY JOHNSON'S RECALL.

Some important facts have just leaked out in an official form regarding the return of Minister Reverdy Johnson from England and the course he has pursued while there in negotiating the Alabama claims treaty. It appears that it is altogether a mistake that President Grant asked for his immediate return in March last; on the contrary, on March 2?, Mr. Johnson telegraphed Secretary Fish that he was ready to tender his resignation, to take effect at such time as the President should designate. By direction of the latter, Secretary Fish replied that his resignation would be accepted, to take effect when Mr. Johnson's successor arrived in London. The latter's formal letter of resignation was at once forwarded, and in this letter he says that he desired to call President Grant's attention to the fact that official documents in the State Department will show that he [Johnson] had literally executed the instructions of that department in negotiating that treaty, and that the President and Mr. Seward had both thanked him for the success of the negotiation on the basis submitted by this Government.

OPERATIONS OF THE SINKING FUND.

On May 2d your correspondent telegraphed that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to take measures to enforce the action of the legal tender act of 1862, which provides for a sinking fund. Nearly every other paper made telegraphic haste to deny that statement, but the decision of Secretary Boutwell, within a day or two, officially substantiates and leaves those who questioned it to go half way and say that the bonds about to be purchased by the Treasury are not to be cancelled, but are to be held to save the interest; and, possibly, if more currency is needed at some future day, to reissue the bonds. This is also begging the question. Mr. Boutwell states peremptorily that there is no such intention. The bonds will not be re-issued. The purchase will lead to putting into practical operation the sinking fund act of 1862, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to use the coin received by the Government, for the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; and secondly to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made with each fiscal year after the 1st of July, 1862.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE A CANARD.

The triple alliance story is effectually exploded. No representative of this or any other Government in Washington credits the statement, and if it has any foundation it is believed to exist simply in a proposition made by Spain to France and England to form an alliance to resist the so-called aggressions of the United States toward Cuba—a proposition that so far is known not to have been considered in London.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has appointed Addison Law, Supervising Inspector of steamboats, for the Second District, and Samuel Houston, Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the Sixth District; Wm. H. Raney, Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Ga.; J. B. Gould, Consul at Birmingham; Wolf Adams, Surveyor of Customs at Nashville; D. W. Houston, Marshal for the District of Kansas; J. M. Edmonds, of Michigan, now Postmaster of the U. S. Senate, and formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, was to-day appointed Postmaster of this city.

Jas. E. Pilkinton, of Baltimore, Superintendent of the Interior Department, and Vice Duncan, resigned.

A NEW WAY TO CONCILIATE THE SOUTH.

A National Executive Committee of colored men of the United States, appointed by the convention held in Washington in January last, waited on the President this afternoon to pay their respects and present an address, stating that they are assured that the appointment of competent and trustworthy colored men to prominent positions in the Northern States would give a death blow to objections to their holding such positions in the South, by convincing the South that it is not true that the North wishes to force a policy on them which it is not willing to accept. The interview is represented as pleasant, and the President replied in substance that the subject involved some important points and he would therefore give it consideration.

THE DOMINION.

England to Relinquish her Colonies—Nova Scotia Still Resists Confederation.

MONTREAL, May 13.—It is stated that information has been received here to the effect that the Privy Council in England is taking into consideration the advisability of relinquishing all her colonies excepting India.

HALIFAX, May 13.—In the House of Assembly yesterday, Attorney General Wilkinson submitted resolutions demanding increased subsidies, increased representation for the province in the House of Commons, and a modification of existing arrangements affecting the trade and fisheries of Nova Scotia. They also set forth that no settlement of questions involved in the passage of the act of Confederation should be considered final until after the subject has been submitted for the approval of the people.

The Country Gentleman says: "We have heard of protecting strawberries from birds by placing a stuffed cat on the beds. One of our Canadian neighbors says he has been quite successful in protecting cherries by the use of stuffed hawks perched on the trees or above them."

CINCINNATI.

Second Day of the G. A. R.—Secret Sessions—Delegates to the Memphis Commercial Convention—The R. R. Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—At a secret session of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday afternoon, the question arose whether delegates from States in arrearages for dues to the National Encampment should be admitted to the floor. Illinois and Missouri were in this predicament. In the course of the debate Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said he had no apology to give nor favors to ask, but said he would either come here with his full rights or not at all. He spoke for the three posts in Chicago. Although they had been neglectful in their dues, yet during the past year they had raised $12,000, and supported the widows and orphans with the same. The arrearage that was promptly dropped. The Adjutant General's report showed that there were in the United States thirty-seven departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, and two thousand and fifty posts.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in secret session at 9 o'clock this morning. Chaplain General Quint introduced a resolution proposing that the Grand Army of the Republic should form life insurance and annuity corporations. The resolution was adopted and the matter referred to a special committee, viz: Fachtz, of District of Columbia; Patton, New York; Bollyshell, of Pennsylvania; Shore, of Rhode Island; and Denny, of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Finance made a report, which was accepted.

Comrade Rhodes, of Rhode Island, was admitted as a delegate to the convention.

Pending the report and the debate on the proposed ritual, the convention excluded all but the delegates.

The annuity corporation proposed by Fachtz is to be organized under the laws of the United States as a co-operative association for the benefit of the heirs of deceased comrades of the G. A. R., and will be chartered by Congress as a National corporation. The object is to provide and secure a certain sum of money, not less than $1,000, to the heirs of each deceased member. The conditions of admission to membership are that applicants must be comrades of one of the posts of the G. A. R. of good standing, and he must accompany his application by fifty cents admission fee, and that application must be filed before the first day of January, 1871. After this date the number of members cannot be increased under any condition. No restrictions whatever are made as to age, condition, habits, state of health, or anything else in regard to qualification of applicant.

The Grand Army of the Republic held a private session from four till eight o'clock this afternoon. Gen. J. A. Logan was elected Commander in Chief; Gov. Fairchild, of Illinois, was chosen Senior Vice-Commander; Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, was chosen Junior Vice-Commander; Dr. S. P. Wylie Mitchell was elected Surgeon-General for the United States; Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., of Massachusetts, was chosen Chaplain in Chief.

The meeting adjourned at eight o'clock. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D. C., on the second Wednesday in May next.

During this session resolutions disavowing that any political object pertains to the organization were passed.

A grand banquet of the G. A. R. is in progress at the Spencer House. The following is a list of the toasts and responses at the G. A. R. banquet:

President of the United States—Although at the head of a great nation he is nevertheless to us the victorious chief. May his enemies, like his cigars, disappear in smoke. Response by Gov. Fairchild, of Wis.

G. A. R.—The enjoyment of blessings conferred by the nation they helped to save will be their reward for privations, dangers and sickness. Response by Gen. John A. Logan.

The City of Cincinnati. Response by Hon. John F. Torrence, Mayor.

Our Martyred President—noblest representative of democracy; he was the very man to lead the people through a sea of trouble. When he was struck down the heart of the nation was pierced, and the oppressed everywhere mourned. Response by Rev. A. H. Quint, of Massachusetts.

"Our Country, now One and Indivisible—It is beautiful in its grandeur, and generously extends its hands to people in every clime." Response by Gen. N. Kimball, of Indiana.

"Dead Soldiers of the Republic—Their memories will ever be dear, and the sacred sacrifices they made will nerve the arms and strengthen the hearts of those who shall do battle for human liberty and progress throughout the world." Response by Maj. Gen. Thos. O. Osborne, of Illinois.

The Nation's Orphans—Sacred obligations rest upon our organization to leave no efforts untried to secure the comfort, education and happiness of those who, by the fortunes of war, have been bereft of their natural protectors. Response by Major General J. W. Keifer, of Ohio.

Our Late Adversaries—With charity for all and malice toward none, we will hail the advent of that day which shall re-unite every inhabitant and interest of our beloved country in the bonds of a common brotherhood. Response by Gen. Scott, of South Carolina.

The Army and Navy—Response by Major General Hawkins, United States army.

The President of the United States—While with it rests more power than was ever possessed by Kaiser or King, it is nevertheless the guardian of the best interests of the people.

The Judiciary—The real conservators of our system of popular government; too patriotic to let treason overthrow it under pretence of adhering to legal forms where the spirit of law was wanting, too wise to permit the rash and thoughtless to break down the barriers of constitutional law under color of defending the constitution. Response by Chief Justice Day, of Ohio.

The ladies—If not always mothers of heroes, they have always inspired men to become soldiers, and to live and die heroes. Response by Col. G. F. Potter of New York.

To-morrow the delegates will take a steamboat excursion to Gen. W. H. Harrison's grave at North Bend.

The following delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held at Memphis on the 18th inst., were to-day appointed by the Chamber of Commerce: G. F. Davis, S. J. Hall, M. Addy, J. M. Glenn, D. T. Woodrow, Chas. Reakirt, J. L. Talbot, A. L. Frazer, A. W. Mullen, G. L. Johnson, S. B. Reed, Jacob Elsass, S. H. Burkham.

At the meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms this morning of the committees from the South representing the various routes, Mayor Burnham advocated the route via Paris, &c. Mr. Pope plead for a line via Georgetown as the most direct. Mr. Robbins represented the Danville route, and said a bonus of $400,000 had already been voted to secure this road via Danville. Mr. Crozier, of Knoxville, asked for a further hearing of the Knoxville and Charleston delegates. Adjourned till Saturday.

THE SOUTH.

The Wren Case—The Omaha—Commercial Convention—The Adkins Affair—Immigration—Important Decision by Judge Chase.

KEY WEST, May 13.—In the Wren case Cushing's counsel consented to the dissolution of the attachment on the proceeds, and the court ordered the funds to be paid over to Laird's attorneys in New York.

The following are the names of the lost on the brig Omaha, which was wrecked on her passage to Pensacola; W. Drinkwater, mate; John Thompson cook; W. Scott and B. Benjamin, seamen; John Toothaker, the Captain's son, and a passenger whose name is unknown.

AUGUSTA, May 13.—Great interest is manifested in the Southern Commercial Convention, which meets in Memphis. Eighteen delegates are going from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The shooting of Adkins is deplored by many leading papers and citizens, as it is feared it will be handled as a pretext to deal harshly with Georgia. There are no new developments to the cause of the shooting.

MONTGOMERY, May 13.—The papers contain a call, signed by many of the most prominent business men and planters of the city and county, for a convention on the 1st of June to organize an immigration company. Col. Lee Crandall has been canvassing the State in favor of the plan, and it is meeting with great success.

RICHMOND, VA., May 13.—In the United States Court to-day, in the proceedings against the United States Marshal of this district in 1861 for funds turned over to the Confederate Government, the defendant pleaded the statute of limitations, and the plea was admitted by Chief Justice Chase, who was presiding, and the United States was nonsuited. This is an important decision, the plea put forward being the same that will be pled by all postmasters in the Southern States, who, on the breaking out of the war, made the same disposition of Government funds.

Steamship Burned—Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The steamship Mexico, which has been lying at the wharf several weeks, took fire at 2 o'clock this morning and burned till she sunk, at 6 o'clock. No cargo or any combusties were known to be on board. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The Fire Inspector reports the vessel recently sold. It is said to the Cubans. No insurance.

The crevasse reported several days ago at Villier's plantation, below the city, has been abandoned as hopeless. The repairs made by the negro soldiers and plantation hands away as fast as constructed. The opening was about eighty feet wide and eight feet deep at last accounts, and increasing.

Another crevasse occurred only half a mile below the city limits last evening, but a company of negro soldiers, promptly sent from the barracks, closed the gap and strengthened the levee. The water is about two inches below high-water mark, but is driven by high northwest winds sometimes above the mark. The wharves at the head of Poydras and Fayette streets are submerged. Considerable alarm is felt and a strict watch is kept on the levees on the city front.

The steamers Virginia and Louisiana report serious crevasses occurred Sunday west of Baton Rouge parish, nearly opposite Port Hudson.

The Adkins Assassination.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.]

ATLANTA, May 11.

The following dispatch appears in the evening edition of the Constitution:

UNION POINT, GA., May 11.

James Adkins, Senator from Warren county, was assassinated on yesterday about 10 o'clock, shortly after getting off the train at Dearing.

Passengers and conductor report the above facts to-day.

As this man Adkins had made himself particularly odious to the people he represented by his dishonest practices, and persecutions of white people, being fully in communion and complicity with the worst of the carpet-bag Radicals of this State, his assassination is universally deprecated by this community, as calculated to work injurious prejudice in the minds of Northern Radicals against the people of Georgia.

Governor Bullock will no doubt congratulate himself upon this event, as it will afford him an argument in favor of his cherished scheme of again remanding the State under military rule. It is hard indeed that the peaceful people of a great State should suffer for the indiscretion of a few irresponsible men.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Another Crisis in the Legislature.

Resignation of Nearly all the Democratic Members.

The House Again Without a Quorum.

Adoption of the 15th Amendment in the Senate.

Legislation at an End for the Present.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—The House bill to prevent the evasion of tax by purchase of United States bonds a few days before the first of January passed.

A committee was appointed to investigate street reports that the Morgan Raid bill had been passed by corruption.

The House bill authorizing county auditors to correct their reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction relative to school funds, was passed.

The bill to tax National Banks for municipal purposes was indefinitely postponed—yeas 25, nays 21—and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

The bill amending sections of the liquor law of March, 1859, so as to require a majority of the voters of a township to an application for license to retail liquors, failed to pass—yeas 23, nays 23. All the Democratic Senators and four Republicans voted against it.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the assembling of the afternoon session the roll was called, which discovered twenty-six persons present. The Doorkeeper was ordered to bring in absentees, and the doors were ordered to be locked. In about half an hour the President announced that there were thirty-four Senators present, and the call was repeated.

Mr. Wolcott stated that a rumor was afloat that the Democratic members of the House had resigned, while the Democratic members of the Senate have not.

Mr. Cravens said he had seen the resignation of eleven Senators just handed into the Governor's office—not enough to break a quorum.

Mr. Stein moved that the Senate be called. We want to make a record this afternoon.

The Lieutenant Governor having resumed the chair, directed the Secretary to call the Senate.

Mr. Case—I move the doors be closed. The motion was agreed to.

The Lieutenant Governor—The doorkeepers will strictly enforce the order.

The call of the Senate was proceeded with, and when, at eighteen minutes before 3 o'clock P. M., the Secretary called the name of Mr. Carson, that gentleman responded: "I am not a Senator of the State of Indiana."

Mr. Stein—I move the clerk certify Mr. Carson is present. We have no certificate showing that he is not a Senator, and he is here present.

Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery—I object. He is no longer a Senator, and you have no right to so certify.

The roll call was continued, and when Mr. Morgan's name was called that gentleman said: "I don't know whether I am a Senator or not."

The call having been completed the Lieutenant Governor said 35 Senators answered to their names.

Mr. Lasalle—Mr. Smith informs me that he has resigned.

Mr. Green and several Senators—He is in the Chamber.

Mr. Lasalle, continuing, was not heard at the reporter's desk distinctly, but was understood to say that he desired to see the Senators act in good faith. The Senator from Orange, [Mr. Sherrod] tells me that he has resigned, and that the Senator from Allen [Mr. Carson] has told you that he is no longer a Senator. The latter Senator has contemplated resigning to-day for some time, having made arrangements to go to Europe.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President: "I made a statement of the fact that I had seen the resignation of eleven Senators handed in to the Governor, the eleven whose term expires with this present session. That would leave the Senate with thirty-nine members. With the absent Senators, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Calley, it leaves us still thirty-seven members. We are still a working body, and if there is anything desired to be done, now I suppose is as good a time to do it as any other.

Mr. Stein—Mr. President, do I understand that there is a quorum present.

The Lt. Governor—As far as the roll shows there is.

Mr. Sherrod—I desire to say that I suppose I am no longer a Senator. I have been informed that the resignation has been handed in.

Mr. Stein—Mr. President, I move that further proceedings under the roll be dispensed with, and that the doors remain closed.

Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery—You cannot do business with closed doors, unless, in the opinion of the Senate, it is absolutely necessary to enjoin secrecy, because the Constitution expressly requires that the doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy. If there is anything to be done now that requires secrecy it is in the power of the Senate to close the doors; but if not, it is not in your power to close the doors without violating the Constitution.

Mr. Walcott—Mr. President, I move this resolution, which I will write, that in the opinion of the Senate the emergency of affairs at this time requires secrecy.

The Lieutenant Governor—Put your resolution in writing.

The Lieutenant Governor—The Senator from White [Mr. Walcott] offers the following resolution.

The Secretary read: "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate the emergency of the business pending before the Senate requires secrecy, and that the doors be kept closed."

Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery—That does not meet the constitutional objection to the closing of the doors, but if that is to be the order of the Senate, you must clear the lobby. There must not be a spectator in here, not one.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary—Call the Senator from Franklin.

Mr. Gifford—I am no longer a member.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, I don't know whether to look upon this as a big joke or whether we are in earnest.

Several Senators—In earnest.

The Lieutenant Governor—Let us have order; let us be in earnest about that, at any rate.

Mr. Scott—If we are acting in earnest, there must be some reason for secrecy. We are acting, as I understand it, in the ordinary manner, and there is nothing in the resolution throwing any light on my mind as to why this requires secrecy. I would like to ask the Senator from White (Mr. Wolcott) what it is that requires secrecy?

Mr. Wolcott—Let every Senator determine this matter for himself.

Mr. Church (in his seat)—I am afraid my wife will hear about it.

Mr. Scott—If it is a joke, I enjoy it hugely; if in earnest, I am not going to sit here and vote for a proceeding of this kind without giving my objection. What is the matter before this body? It is or will be the constitutional amendment. Will the Senator say that is a matter requiring secrecy? Does any gentleman on the floor pretend that this is a matter requiring secrecy?

Mr. Wolcott (interposing to relieve the Senator)—I will withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Hooper—Mr. President, now, I move the adoption of the resolution I send up.

The Lieut. Governor to the Secretary—Read a joint resolution accepting and ratifying a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Beardsley—Mr. President? I move the previous question.

The Lieut. Governor—Those in favor of seconding the demand for the previous question will say aye; opposed, say no. In the opinion of the chair, the previous question is seconded. Call the roll on the adoption of the resolution.

The Secretary proceeded with the roll call, and the vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrew, Armstrong, Beardsley, Bellamy, Case, Cavern, Church, Cravens, Elliott, Fisher, Fosdyk, Gray, Green, Hadley, Hamilton, Hess, Hooper, Johnson, of Spencer, Kirby, Rice, Reynolds, Robinson, of Madison, Robinson, of Decatur, Scott, Stein, Wolcott and Wood—27.

Nays—Mr. Jacques—1.

Pending the recall when Mr. Gifford's name was called, Mr. Church said present, but not voting. Mr. Gifford replied—My resignation has been accepted by the Governor.

When Mr. Johnson of Montgomery's name was called, Mr. Green said present but not voting.

When Mr. Laselle's name was called Mr. Church said present but not voting. Mr. Laselle replied—I understand my resignation has been tendered and accepted.

Mr. Church—I would like to have him put down as present and not voting.

The Lieutenant Governor—Call the roll through. We will fix that all right.

Mr. Gray—According to the roll call a while ago there was a quorum in the chamber and Senators now say they are no longer Senators on this floor.

The Lieutenant-Governor—We will dispose of this question when we get through with the roll.

When Mr. Lee's name was called, that gentleman said—I have already announced my resignation. The remainder of the sentence was not heard because of cries of order and I object.

When Mr. Smith's name was called, Mr. Robinson, of Madison, said present but not voting.

The roll call having been completed, the Lieutenant Governor said the Secretary reports the following facts—27 ayes, 1 no, and ten present but not voting. [Applause, cheers and shouts.] Mr. Stein—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be entered on the journal of the Senate that upon the call of the ayes and nays upon the passage of the joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution the following Senators were present but declined voting, viz: Messrs. Carson, Gifford, Henderson, Laselle, Lee, Morgan, Sherrod, Smith, Denbo, and Johnston.

Mr. Sherrod—I enter my solemn protest against my name being counted when I am not a Senator of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Gefford—I want the journal to show that I was present, but announced to the Senate that my resignation was handed and accepted.

Mr. Church—Mr. President, if the Senator has resigned he has no business talking here.

Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery—They have resigned, and consequently have no right to put their name there at all. The names reports as present but not voting should be called so we may know whether they have resigned or not.

Mr. Kniley—Mr. President, the Senators from Franklin [Mr. Gifford] and Orange [Mr. Sherrod] both recognize themselves as Senators, by speaking on this floor since the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Cravens—Mr. President, I think the pending resolution is perfectly proper, and should be entered on the journal for the simple reason that these gentlemen, whose names are mentioned, were in the body of the Senate. We have no official information of their resignation, and unless official information is here, we have to recognize them as Senators.

Mr. Stein—I call for the previous question.

The Lieutenant Governor put the question, and said—I think the previous question is seconded. As many as favor the passage of the resolution will say aye; those opposed say no. The resolution is adopted.

HOUSE.

A call determined fifty-one members present.

On motion, the House adjourned to 2 o'clock, when the session was resumed.

A proposition was offered by Mr. Overmeyer, and read for information, that the House will proceed instanter upon the amendments of the Senate to the specific appropriation bill, and after not exceeding two hours' consideration will proceed to vote finally upon its amendments; that at 4 o'clock P. M., or as soon as the specific appropriation bill shall be disposed of, not later than 4 P. M., the House will take up the bill [H. R., 119] known as the Morgan raid bill, and proceed at once to concur or non-concur in the amendments of the Senate thereto without any motion to adjourn or without any dilatory motion whatever.

A motion was made to take up the specific appropriation bill, and Mr. Williams, of Knox, desired to submit Mr. Overmeyer's resolution as an amendment.

The Speaker overruled the amendment.

A call of the House discovered eighty-three members present.

Mr. Osborn said there were but few Democratic members present that most of them had resigned—and moved an adjournment.

The Speaker—There is no official information of the fact of any resignations of members.

Mr. Osborn—I have just come from the Executive office and the resignations are there.

The chair proceeded with the call of the House, and when the names of the Democratic members were called it was announced that they had resigned.

After various resolutions had been introduced a vote was taken, which showed fifty-five present.

Mr. Williams, of Knox, announced that he and 40 others had resigned.

After other propositions had been submitted, the Speaker declared that the House was not competent to do any business, and the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

RESIGNATION OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

All the Democratic members of the House, except Mr. Cofforth and Mr. Davis, of Floyd, resigned their seats this afternoon, regarding such a step necessary to defeat the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. All the Democratic Senators have also resigned but Messrs. Bradley, Johnson, Henderson, Morgan and Denbo. It was made evident on Wednesday that the Republicans intended to bring on the consideration of the amendment by the adoption of a motion to postpone the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Morgan raid bill until to-day at 3 o'clock, one hour after the time fixed for the consideration of the amendment. They thought the Democrats would not resign until the Morgan raid bill was passed, but they counted without their host.

At noon the Republicans held a caucus, at which Senator Morton was present, who urged extreme measures to secure the ratification of the amendment. It was determined by the Democrats that the eleven old Senators should resign so as to defeat a quorum in joint convention if the Republicans should attempt that measure to ratify the amendment. They had no intention to break a quorum in the Senate, but intended that enough should remain to finish up all the bills that should pass the House. Five of the Senators who had resigned went to the Senate chamber, when the doors were locked upon them, but one managed to get out. This left four Democrats in the chamber who were known to have resigned and four Democrats who had not resigned.

On the vote on the joint resolution, twenty-seven Senators voted aye and one nay—all Republicans. The Lieutenant Governor, with a knowledge that a quorum of Senators were not present, as it requires thirty-four, declared the resolution adopted. The Republican Senators, as expected, broke faith, and proved themselves to be destitute of manliness, integrity and honor. But no good will come from this violation of faith, the pledge not to bring on the consideration of the amendment until this afternoon, as the resignation of the Democratic members of the House blocks legislation and virtually dissolves the Legislature. It is understood, however, that the Radical members of the House will to-morrow proceed to ratify the amendment, trusting that the radical Congress will accept it as the act of the Legislature.

The Morgan raid and the specific appropriation bills failed. The responsibility of the defeat of those measures will rest with the Radical members, who violated faith rather than permit their passage.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

REVERDY JOHNSON RETIRES.

LONDON, May 12.—The Queen to-day accepted a letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, asking for the appointment of an interview, at which he may take formal leave of Her Majesty on his retirement from office. The Queen has appointed to-morrow as the day for the interview. Mr. Johnson will present to the Queen Mr. Morgan, Secretary of Legation, as Charge d'Affairs, until the arrival of Mr. Motley.

THE TIMES ON THE ALABAMA TREATY.

LONDON, May 13.—The Times has an article on the rejected Alabama treaty wherein it is asserted that the Government of Great Britain would not submit to an arbitration on the question at all. It had conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

DEBATE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, May 13—Midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Russell inquired what plan the Government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to the outrages which had lately been so frequent in Ireland. He followed his inquiry with some remarks, in which he deprecated the land scheme of Mr. Bright as likely to unsettle the people. He called upon the Government to discountenance all visionary plans, and state clearly what it is intended to do.

Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, regretted the continual recurrence at the present time to this topic. He said the Government was not prepared to state its policy, nor was he authorized to give an opinion on Bright's plan.

Lord Derby urged an exposition of the ministerial policy, and a disavowal of Bright's opinions. The reticence of the Government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland.

After a sharp passage between Lords Derby and Kimberly the discussion dropped. At the close of the session this evening the House of Lords adjourned until the 27th of May.

ITALY.

THE NEW CABINET.

FLORENCE, May 13.—The following is the latest arrangement of the Cabinet: President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Merabrea; Minister of Commerce, Minghitti; Minister of Education, Bargoni; Minister of Justice, Fillipo.

THE TORNADO CASE.

LONDON, May 13.—Midnight—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Ohoary, under the Foreign Secretary, said that Spain had declined to accede a new hearing in the tornado case. The detailed reasons assigned by Spain were now under consideration of the law officers of the crown.

TROOPS IN CANADA.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in reply to some intimations which had been thrown out, said the Government had no intention of countermanding the order for a reduction of troops in Canada under existing circumstances.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL

Was reported from committee.

Several amendments were postponed and the bill recommitted with the understanding that the vote be taken on its third reading on the 31st of May.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON

Took a formal leave of the Queen to-day, and at the interview presented Mr. Moran, as Charge d'Affairs, until the arrival of Mr. Motley.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

ATTEMPTED RAPE AND SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, May 13.—This morning at 3 o'clock, a young man named Samuel D. Talbot, a rejected lover of Miss Cribner's, residing at the corner of Montague Terace and Montague street, Brooklyn, entered the bed room of the young lady and endeavored to administer chloroform while she slept, it is supposed with the intention of outraging her person, and thus obtaining her consent to their marriage. She awoke, screamed and fled to the room of her sister Mrs. Flint. Talbot followed her there and fired two shots from a pistol at her, fortunately without serious effect. He then fled to his own room, being a visitor in the house, and there shot himself dead. The affair occurred in the most fashionable portion of Brooklyn, and has created intense excitement there and in New York. Talbot was recently from Boston, and has complained latterly of trouble in the brain.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The Equal Rights Association reassembled this morning. About eighteen hundred persons, mostly women, were present, and Mrs. Cady Stanton presided. Miss Anthony made an extended defense of George Francis Train, which was interrupted by a man with a map in his hand, who began a violent harangue on the woman's rights question. Amid hisses and cries of order he had to resume his seat.

James B. Stillman, of Rhode Island, made a speech in behalf of the right of women to vote, during which time greenbacks and subscriptions were received for the Revolution newspaper.

Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, opposed any more long speeches, and moved the application of the ten-minute rule. She also abused the New York reporters, who were defended by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Rose.

Fred. Douglass introduced a resolution in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States by striking out the word "white," wherever it occurs therein. Tabled for future consideration.

Resolutions introduced yesterday in favor of universal suffrage were adopted. Mary Livermore, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Hannah Ford spoke in favor of adding a resolution so that the world should understand beyond a doubt that women are for the ballot and against free-love in any and every shape.

Ernestine Rose opposed bringing up the subject of free love. She hurled back in the teeth of the reporters the assertion that she was a free-lover, and on behalf of her fellow laborers, she would also say they were not thieves, burglars or prostitutes.

Susan B. Anthony spoke in a similar strain. She favored inserting a plank in their platform affecting the question of capital and labor.

Mrs. Livermore made a point that Miss Anthony was out of order, and the convention was not called upon to discuss that question.

C. C. Burleigh attempted to speak, but a storm of hisses drowned his voice. Several persons shouted that a lady had the floor, meaning Mrs. Dr. Batchelder, of Boston, who held a resolution in her hand. Mrs. Batchelder said that she had the floor, and not only intended to keep it against any woman, (hisses), but also to teach the audience a lesson in good manners. (Hisses and groans.)

She intended to have her say out. (Tumult was now indescribable, but order was finally restored through the efforts of Mrs. Stanton.) Mrs. B. said she represented 10,000 working-women of New England who had instructed her to offer a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of workingwomen. All the talk here, so far, had been in favor of the ballot and in the interest of the press. She was in favor of inserting a resolution which would look to the interest of the poor working girl, that she might be enabled to earn her daily bread, without resorting to the last means of obtaining it. She began to read the resolution which was to the effect that industrial schools instead of alms-houses should be built, and that the talents of women should be so far recognized that they be accorded the same compensation for their labor that is given to men.

Mr. Burleigh and Miss Livermore objected to the resolution as out of order, and another scene of excitement and confusion ensued, during which a Mr. Ivanson attempted to read a pamphlet on celestial rites, by which the elect could reach a better sphere, and the map man before spoken of essayed a speech on public debt, women suffrage, and female labor. Each speaker was cheered and hissed in turn.

Miss Anthony in a loud tone, announced the meeting had adjourned, and asked the audience to leave the hall, but a few heard, and none heeded her. Quiet was finally restored, and Lettie Peckham, of Milwaukee, spoke on the subject of female labor.

Mrs. B.'s resolution was then brought up, and a motion to table it was lost. Several amendments were voted down, and the resolution finally referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which was increased by the addition of four workingwomen.

Senator Wilson and Mrs. Rose followed in brief addresses, and the meeting then adjourned until evening at the Cooper Institute, when speeches were made by various persons.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society held its 53d anniversary to-day. The annual reports show receipts of $817,000. Total amount of books printed during the year: in Bible house, 1,081,820; in foreign lands, 202,000—entire circulation, 1,386,681 volumes. Books sold, 919,000. Gratuitous distributions and appropriations amount in value to $181,851, of which $72,912 were for foreign lands. Restoration of the Bible Society in the Southern States has been accomplished. Freedmen have received constant attention. Resupply of the whole country with Bibles has been conducted with success. During the past three years one hundred and eighty thousand families were visited and one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred Bibles distributed. Important plans are on foot for enlarging the work of the society at home and abroad. The reports show a year of unusual activity and prosperity for the society.

Geo. H. Stuart, in moving that the reports be printed, gave an account of the presentation of a copy of the Bible to President Grant, on which occasion the latter called his family around him and declared the book should be handed down as an heir loom.

Resolutions were adopted urging the distribution of bibles in Spain, Mexico, and other Catholic countries, declaring the influence of Christianity on civilization is explicable only by the fact that the Bible is a divine revelation, and alluding to the good effect likely to spring from the translation of the scriptures into Chinese.

At a business meeting the following managers were elected: Richard T. Haines, James Donalson, C. N. Talbot, A. R. Cummines, Wm. H. Aspinwall, W. G. Lambert, Isaac Odell, Stephen Croswell, and J. H. Earl.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

Justin McCarthy, editor of the London Star, now in this city, writes a letter to the Tribune to the effect that the English people have accepted Sumner's speech as the most moderate utterance any American could make, and naturally assumed that when Charles Sumner hoped that the question could yet be settled without war, the vast mass of the American people must have determined to settle it at once even if it needs be at the cost of war. I am not contending, he says, that this view of the question is reasonable and just, but I am satisfied that is the English view of the question. England is just now convinced that Grant's Government means to put a pistol to her head at once and then demand settlement of the Alabama claims. I am sure you knew England too well to believe she is likely to enter into any negotiations under such circumstances, but with a little time and thought, Englishmen will begin to understand, first what the United States really claims, next their just grounds for claiming it. At present the conviction in England is that the United States want nothing but war with England, or England's utter humiliation. This is a misunderstanding which no one can help remove so well as a journalist like yourself.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Another Chapter of the Outrages, Murders, and Depredations in Arkansas.

RADICAL OFFICERS AS LEADERS OF A GANG OF HORSE THIEVES.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 13th.]

According to our promise made some time ago, we present our readers, to-day with a continuation of the exposes of the horrors and deviltries of Clayton's murderers and thieves, perpetrators of deeds so dark and damnable that the remembrance of them will make the word *militia* odious and hateful to the people of the South and Southwest for all time to come—deeds, which, when we contemplate them now, and reflect that the perpetrators not only walk our streets with impunity, but are the honored representatives of the dominant power, make us blush for the manhood of the South. All crimes and shames, outrages that would have disgraced the darkest days of the dark ages, have been committed openly and with the sanction of the highest authority.

All law and justice and right were stricken from their thrones and buried powerless to the earth, where they now lie under the iron heel of a military despot, at the head of which are men convicted of all crimes, thoroughly depraved and vile, the scum of the earth. But, however high they hold their heads now, however brazenly they lord it over justice and law, however boldly and unblushingly they outrage every right of the people, a day of reckoning is at hand, and vengeance is certain to overtake them. It may be slow, but as surely as a God of Right lives in Heaven, it will come, and, when it does, their destruction will be utter and complete.

Meanwhile all we can do is to expose to the people their villainies and crimes and abide in patience till our time comes. Our last exposé proved Upham a murderer and a thief, giving the history of the murder of John B. Thorpe. We have to-day a continuation of the same—another link in the chain of crimes, being

THE EXECUTION OF JOE LITTLE

for the murder of Captain John Davis. It will be remembered that we proved that Thorpe was killed for having told Davis where he could find his stolen mule. We are now able to prove that Capt. Davis was murdered by the same hand—or, rather, by order of the same man.

When Davis was murdered the murderer, Joe Little, was arrested and confined in Marion jail. He was perfectly callous about the affair, and paid no attention to a court martial or its finding. About two hours before his execution his sentence was read to him. This was the first intimation that he had of his fate. The doomed man could not and would not believe it at first, but he was assured that the sentence was irrevocable, and that he had but two short hours to live.

Being a believer in the Roman Catholic religion he asked to be allowed to see a priest, and the request was refused. As the moments fleeted by and he saw the scaffold being made ready for him—with death staring him in the face, conscience long asleep in his breast awoke, and with its scorpion lash began even on earth to inflict the torments of hell upon the wretched man. The load was too great to be borne, and he called his fellow-prisoners around him and made the following

CONFESSION.

"I came from Missouri with Upham and Monck. We belonged to a band of horse-thieves that had connections all over the country. I am still a member of it. Upham is the Captain, and Monck was the Treasurer. When we started from Missouri they said that we would come down into Arkansas, and that under the pretense of hunting out Kuklux could kill a few men and get all the horses and money we wanted. We have been engaged in this ever since we came here. I have acted under Upham's orders in everything. When I killed Davis I was acting under his *private orders*. These orders were the best sort, for we were never punished for anything done under them. I was sure I would be protected in it. When I was arrested I was offered my choice of a trial either civil or military. Upham told me, and so did others, that it would only be a form any way, and that I would be acquitted; so I felt easy, and chose the military, as I could not believe they would go back on me this way. You see they have, though. They told me all along, since I have been in here, that it was all a blind, and that I would be released pretty soon. They were afraid to tell me that I was going to be hung, for fear I would tell what I know. I am murdered because I know too much. I see it all—fool, blind fool that I am. Boys, all of you, these are my dying words. They are true, so help me God."

Our informants, who heard this, are willing to make a deposition of the facts as they are related. The doomed man then went on, and in a full and clear manner detailed all of the circumstances connected with the

MURDER OF HARNEY, M'ALLISTER AND TIGER,

which we are in possession of, but which we reserve for future use. The details are perfectly horrible, and show better than anything else the character of the infernal villains at the head of affairs in Arkansas. Little, before being led to the scaffold, made a full confession at headquarters, and it was taken down by Capt. Cooke. (Our informant *thinks* Cooke took it down but is not sure.) It never saw the light, as may be imagined. Where is it? Will some of the "high-toned, brave gentlemen" that the Post speaks of tell us?

CRUMP'S CASE.

We gave our readers some time ago the details of that occurred in court during Crump's trial. There were, however, certain details which we thought best not to publish then, and which we give now.

During the court martial, Judge T. W. Brown, Crump's attorney, made a motion to be allowed to read certain depositions, testimony of witnesses who could not be present, and gave it in person. Capt. Cook, the Judge Advocate, was in favor of allowing it, and so informed the court. As in all cases of deliberation, the court was cleared of all parties not members of it, the prisoner being removed to an adjoining room, where he could, without their knowing it, overhear almost everything that was said in the courtroom. As soon as the court was cleared the prisoner heard Haynes say to Cooke that it was "no use wasting time listening either to depositions or witnesses, and he was therefore opposed to allowing them. No matter what Crump proved, or the witnesses proved, Crump had to die. He ought to be, and would be served like the others." To this Cooke, who is as fair and just a man as could be in such an infamous service, replied that he had promised Crump a fair trial, and a fair trial he should have, or he (Cooke) would wash his hands of the whole business; that he was tired of this "organizing to convict," and murdering men, and that he would not be on the court that hung him. Some other words were passed, but the court finally decided against admitting the testimony.

That evening an order came from "Col" Mayne to Cooke, ordering him to resign his position and leave the State. To this Cooke replied that as for resigning "he would do so with the greatest pleasure. He was much obliged to him (Mayne) for giving him the chance to get out of the position, as he was tired of their murders and infamies. As to leaving the State, however, he point-blank refused to do it, and said he would stay there and go with Mayne to his funeral first."

So he remained, and since the occurrence Mayne has made repeated efforts to get possession of the order, but Cooke has refused it, and still holds it. Cooke is at present doing business in partnership with Capt. Rice in Marion, merchandising. He says he intends using the order along with other information that he has, at some future time.

MORE TORTURE.

After Crump's release by the civil authorities he went to the sheriff and told him where there were three pistols belonging to him, in the jail, and asked for them. They were procured and returned to him. This caused a good deal of inquiry among the crew, Mayne, Haynes, and others, as to how Crump got the pistols in jail. As soon as sheriff Harden was removed Mayne commenced a course of inquiries, but could find out nothing. A few days ago Haynes' negro wife had a quarrel with a negro named Woods, who had been a Sergeant in the militia and a guard over Crump the most of the time. To get revenge she swore that she had seen him hand the pistols into the jail to Crump.

On this hint they acted. A day or two before Harden came back with the injunction, Mayne, Haynes and Whiting seized Seargent Woods and threw him into jail. They left him there the first night without telling him the charges against him. The next night, however, the trio took him out and told him what he was accused of. He denied it, and they prepared to put him to the torture.

They first hung him awhile—taking him down before life was extinct and questioning him. He still denied all knowledge of the charges. They then bucked and gagged him for some time in the most cruel manner. He still protested that he was innocent himself and did not know who was the guilty person. As a last resort, Whiting cocked a revolver, put it to his head, and told him he had but a minute to live, if he did not confess. Woods was scared, but even the almost certainty of instant death did not elicit a confession, and the baffled scoundrels, after abusing him and cursing him, turned him loose, threatening if he ever told what was done to him by them, to kill him.

Woods is a negro, very much liked by the white people of Crittenden, and who did a good deal toward alleviating the wretched condition of the prisoners in the Marion jail. This fact having transpired, Mayne, Haynes and Whiting (the most infernal scoundrel of all) have persecuted him in the manner just recited. He is ready to prove these charges, and much more.

CRUMP.

Graf. Crump, the young man who was so cruelly maltreated by them, and whose trial and triumphant vindication we have already given, is a gentleman of education and refinement, of good family and irreproachable reputation. His simple word is worth more than the Bible oaths of all the scalawags and carpet-baggers in Arkansas, or anywhere else, for that matter. He is the object of their especial hate and persecution. He is now in the city, and has been here almost ever since he was released. Notwithstanding this fact is known, and he can prove it, Haynes and Mayne are continually spreading the report, sending it to Little Rock and elsewhere, that he, Cub Harlan, Clarence Collier, and Gilbert Dowell are in the swamps murdering negroes. A few nights ago a negro came into Marion and reported that Crump and Harlan had murdered a negro at or near Kingston. On Friday evening Crump, in company with Collier, went to Mound City and there heard this report. Fearing some trouble from it, they immediately took a skiff and came down to the city. It was well they did, for shortly after they left

MAYNE DISGUISED AS A NEGRO,

at the head of a band of twenty armed negroes, came into Mound City hunting for them, swearing vengeance against them, especially Crump, and saying they had an order for their arrest on charge of having committed this murder. It now turns out that there was no murder committed, nor was any order issued for their arrest. Mayne now denies that he had anything to do with the affair, but it can be proven, as can every charge made in this expose. We understand that Mayne is now trying to tramp up something on Dr. Guerrant, who was so devoted to the interest of the prisoners. He has, however, thus far not succeeded.

THEIR MOVEMENTS.

Mayne, Turner and Whiting left for Little Rock a day or two ago. They loudly swear that somebody will suffer when they come back. They also say that the injunction lately granted Sheriff Harden by the Supreme Court shall be set aside.

Haynes was in the city yesterday. He was dressed up in a new suit of clothes, which he either beat some tailor out of, or paid for with stolen money. It is reported among his negro friends that he came over to make arrangements to be married. As he has one negro wife now, we suppose the other will be of the same color.

There is a nice little plot among the Loyal Leaguers of Crittenden to murder all the young men who left there during the reign of terror, if they return. Forewarned is forearmed, and the young men will be very great fools if they go back unprepared for the emergency.

INDIANA.

We learn from Mr. George Williams, Supervisor of the District of Indiana, that although there are 166 registered distilleries in this State, there are but thirteen of these in operation. Of this number, four are in the first district, three in the third, three in the fourth, two in the seventh, and one in the ninth—the districts being the old and not the new ones. The production of these 13 distilleries is about 300,000 gallons monthly, but there is a strong probability that some of these, also, will be compelled to suspend operations before long. The present system permits so close a watch to be put upon them that there is but little opportunity for fraud. If equal vigilance were exercised everywhere those in Indiana would stand as good a chance as those of any other place, as the price would have to be put up to such a point as would pay for "square" work, but some officials continue to wink at frauds, and Indiana distillers labor under the disadvantage of having a vigilant and faithful execution of the law in their State.—[Indianapolis Journal, 13th.

The State Board of Agriculture will offer premiums for their annual fair in 1870 as follows: First premium, not to exceed two hundred dollars, for the best five acres of wheat grown in the State previous to the State Fair; second premium, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, for the second best five acres; and a third premium, not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the third best five acres of wheat, as above.—[Lafayette Courier.

It is believed that the cars will be running from Vincennes to the city Lyons, twelve miles south of Worthington, in about six weeks.

VIGO.

The Sisters of Providence at Terre Haute propose to erect a hospital at that city. The building will be elegant in architectural design, and no pains will be spared to make it a first-class institution of its kind.

The farmers throughout this part of the country are now in the midst of and well advanced in corn planting. A large breadth of ground is being appropriated thereto. The growing wheat never looked more promising, and should no unlooked for accident befall it, will yield a most abundant harvest.—[Terre Haute Journal.

KNOX.

The Vincennes Sun has the following:

"The fruit crop in this vicinity are very promising. There will be an abundance of all kinds.

"Wheat never looked better than it does throughout this section. This is admitted on all hands."

VANDERBURG.

Ada Webb is at Evansville. Her last appearance in that city crazed some fifteen or twenty very spooney young men, more remarkable for broadcloth than brains.

JOHNSON.

Robert Jamison, of Franklin, Johnson county, while recovering from a drunken spell, took a dose of laudanum on the 1st inst., to make him sleep. It did make him sleep so sound that he will never again awake.

JEFFERSON.

The body found at Mann's Landing, below Hanover, yesterday, proved to be that of R. R. Rea. It was identified by several persons beyond a peradventure. Mr. Rea disappeared on the 8th of March last, over two months ago, and notwithstanding all the efforts made at the time, no clue could be found to his disappearance until yesterday. It was suspected at the time that he had been foully dealt with, but everybody was loth to believe that any one could bear malice against "Uncle Right" sufficient to imbue his hands with murder; but the marks on the old man's head prove the suspicions to have been only too true. The skull on both sides of his head was found to be broken in with some instrument like the leaden ball on the head of a rattan cane. But most likely the murderous instrument used by the perpetrator was a slungshot. When found, every particle of clothing was off the body, with the exception of one sock. The body was very natural and not discolored in the least, showing that it could not long have been exposed to the air, and no other part of the body showed signs of violence. How his clothing got off of his body is an unexplained mystery, unless they were taken off by the miscreant who committed the murder to prevent the identification of the body in case it was ever caught, and thereby conceal the murder.

The last seen of "Uncle Right" was about 9 o'clock on Monday night, March 8, in company with an entire stranger to all who saw them pass out of the house, with whom he had been talking about going up into Switzerland county to buy hogs. We can not but think that he was murdered for the money he was supposed to possess, as no one who knew him could have been so hard-hearted as to send his own soul to perdition by murdering him for any petty or imaginary wrong.—[Madison Courier.

ALLEN.

A half-brother of the celebrated Dexter has left Fort Wayne to engage in a race for $2,000 at Boston. He is owned by Mr. Jennings, of Fort Wayne, who has refused eight thousand dollars for him.

MARION.

A Democrat at Indianapolis has fulfilled his agreement to black the boots of a colored barber if Fishback was defeated.

The office of City Judge has been abolished by the Council of Indianapolis.

SCOTT.

The Lexington enterprise of Friday says: "An intense excitement was created in our town last Monday by a large influx of the laborers from the works on the Branch Line, they having "struck" and openly avowed the demolition of the contractors' office. The citizens were duly enrolled as a police force, and all necessary precautionary measures adopted to prevent an outbreak. Fortunately nothing of the kind occurred.

HAMILTON.

On Saturday evening, at 9 P. M., G. A. Menzel committed suicide at Delaware Station, by taking hydrocyanic acid. He lived about fifteen minutes after he had taken the poison. He commenced to write out what caused him to do the rash act, and only wrote these words: "This act is not done in craziness, or, or—"

CUBA VS. SPAIN.

Duel Between Pepe Llulla and Carlos de Mayer—One of the Parties Dangerously Wounded.

[From the New Orleans Times, 11th.]

Sunday morning a duel between Pepe Llulla, a native of Spain, and Carlos de Mayer, took place above Carrollton, and resulted in a dangerous wound through the breast to the Cuban principal.

For some days preceding the affair the Crescent City has been variously agitated with rumors of quarrels and duels between our Spanish and Cuban population, growing out of the present struggle in the "Ever-Faithful Isle," and several such difficulties have attracted the attention of the authorities since the commencement of the Cuban war. Those of the past week, however, have been the result of the large torchlight demonstration about a month ago in favor of Cuban independence, and at which speeches were made and *vivas* shouted, which gave deep offense to Spanish residents.

Their especial cause of complaint, was a banner borne, or alleged to have been borne in procession, bearing some such motto as "Death to Spain," "Death to Spaniards," and that such cries were raised as the Cubans marched through the streets.

The demonstration led to some angry recriminations and lengthy publications in the journals, and to the issue of the following card:

To the Cuban Refugees and to Those who Sympathize with Them:

The undersigned, a European Spaniard by birth, and who was brought up in New Orleans, is desirous of responding on the field of honor, and in any way they may indicate, to those who, in their meetings and processions in this city, have shouted "Death to Spain!" "Death to the Spaniards!"

And whoever might desire to take up the matter is requested to address himself, either personally or through his friends, backers or seconds, to the undersigned, from six to eight o'clock in the morning, at the corner of Congress and Morgan streets, or in the afternoon, from two o'clock till dark, at the office of the cemetery on Louisa street, Third district, to obtain whatever satisfaction he or they might desire under the penalty, should they fail so to do, of being looked upon as impostors, cowards and contemptible boasters.

PEPE LLULA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1869.

Pepe Llulla or Joseph Llulla, whose name is signed to the above, is a gentleman fifty years of age, who has been residing in this city for the last twenty-five years, and is well known all through the Third. For the last ten years he has enjoyed the reputation of a quiet and prosperous citizen, devoting his time to his cemetery. His previous history was, however, of not so quiet a character. The last of the bull fights ever given in this city came off under his auspices upon the other side of the river. At the time of the Spanish riots here, some years ago, Pepe Llulla was a large sufferer and had nearly everything he owned destroyed.

At one time he taught fencing, and he has the reputation of having the strongest wrist of any man in the profession. His skill in fencing, or with the "white weapons," is however no greater than with fire-arms. He has been known to shoot the pipe out of a man's mouth a dozen yards off, and has frequently shot nickels out of the hands of his friends.

As duels at that day were a matter of every-day occurrence, it need hardly be stated that Llulla had some excellent opportunities for showing his skill. He has probably fought more duels than he can now remember, and being a man of strong, steady nerves, fond of danger and ready to fight a saw-mill if occasion should arise, Pepe, though naturally good natured and of a popular turn, for a good many years had a stormy time of it.

A response to Llulla's placard, which was posted about the streets, and even upon the door of one of the Vice Presidents of the Cuban meeting, was received on Thursday. Upon that day the name of Carlos de Mayer, who had resided and had, perhaps, been born in Cuba, was presented to Llulla and a verbal acceptance of the challenge given. Llulla thereupon pointed out the fact that the demand was not in writing, and named Alfred Wiltz as the gentleman who would serve as his second.

Upon the following day Messrs. Dias and Anguera, as the seconds of Mayer, made a formal call upon Mr. Wiltz and Charles Culbertson (the latter selected as the adviser of the former), and, after two or three hours discussion, no agreement could be arrived at as to the choice of the weapons, both parties claiming to have the right to the choice.

Upon the following day, with Messrs. Hernandez and Fernandez as interpreters, the weapon named by the seconds of Mayer—the regular duelling pistol—was agreed to by Llulla's friends. The latter, however, insisted upon naming the distance of twenty-five paces, and the principals to fire at will, as the method of settling the dispute. This was agreed to, and the Sunday following was appointed for the meeting, at 9 o'clock, and the the grounds the Metairie Course.

Previous to starting the seconds met at a gunsmith's on Royal street, to mold the bullets and to select weapons which had never been used by either party. This point arranged, the principals, who had not been far off, were added to the number, and the whole party now proceeded to the Metairie Course.

Arrived there, a large crowd it appeared had got wind of what was to take place and had already arrived upon the ground. The party thereupon immediately continued upon the shell road to Carrollton, and between 10 and 11 o'clock found themselves in an open field about a mile in the rear of that town.

The toss up was now won, though the morning was cloudy and the matter of but little consequence, by Dias, the second of the Cuban; Llulla, with his coat buttoned up and his hat pulled well over his eyes, was placed with his back to the river, and Mayer, who is complimented by all parties for his fine appearance and courageous bearing, at twenty-five paces distant. The terms of the cartel were thereupon explained to the principals—each to advance (if he chose) and to fire at will.

The seconds having further intimated that the principals would be responsible to them if either fired before the command, Dias pronounced the words, "Are you ready—fire."

For more than a minute after, neither party made any movement, but stood with arms raised, watching what the other would do.

At the expiration of that time, the Cuban, who had been standing in the attitude prescribed by the code, made a step forward. As he did so, Pepe Llulla's pistol was discharged. Meyer halted, made an attempt to raise his pistol, and, rolling his eyes like one who had received a mortal wound, fell heavily backward. The surgeons, Drs. Ribot and Hava, who had been made to remain at some distance off, were now summoned. The ball, upon examination, proved to have penetrated the breast upon the right side, and to have come out at the back.

One of the seconds of Llulla, Mr. Wiltz, now advanced to the side of the wounded man and proffered his assistance and a flask of brandy. Mayer at first declined the latter—said that it was nothing—that he was an old soldier, but was ultimately persuaded to swallow a draught upon the advice of his surgeon.

The surgeon of Pepe Llulla having been placed at the disposition of Mayer, the latter, with his seconds, returned to the city.

Shortly after his arrival a second challenge was tendered him and accepted, and the second duel doubtless took place yesterday.

At twelve o'clock on Monday it was announced by physicians in attendance that the wounds of Carlos de Meyer were not of a dangerous character, and that the latter would be upon his feet in a couple of weeks. The ball is stated to have penetrated from the nipple of the right breast to behind the shoulder.

Llulla was yesterday made to give $6,000 bonds before Recorder Massicot that no more duels should occur in this parish. He was also summoned before the Chief of Police. The consequence of these facts will be that any subsequent duels that may arise (and it is not improbable that a half a dozen are impending) will occur beyond the Metropolitan limit. The advice of Llulla's friends to him is understood to be to fight at most but one more duel, but to agree to produce (what they say can be easily done) an opponent in a compound duel for all who may wish to fight.

THE STEAMBOAT FIRE.

Further Particulars—No Lives Lost—Total Loss $157,000.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 13th.]

The levee was thronged with people all day, examining the charred wrecks of the steamers Darling, Clifton, Westmoreland, Cheyenne, Melnotte, and Mary Erwin, burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. All except the Melnotte were burned to the water's edge, and all the hulls sunk, except those of the Darling and Melnotte. The latter two were towed up to the foot of Lawrence street by the Champion, and the sunken wrecks of the balance will be speedily torn up and removed. The underwriters on the wrecks of the Darling and Clifton, yesterday authorized Captains Henry A. Jones and Frank Y. Batchelor to dispose of them at public auction on Tuesday morning next. It is probable the balance of the wrecks will be offered for sale at the same time. The machinery of all was badly burned, and is only fit for scrap-iron.

INSURANCE AND OWNERSHIP.

DARLING.—Built at Pittsburg, December, 1863, by F. Y. Batchelor, J. G. Isham, James Bugher, of Cincinnati, and Wm. Bagaley, of Pittsburg; 180 feet long, 37 feet beam, 6½ feet hold, capacity 700 tons; side-wheel; valued at $30,000; insured for $20,000, as follows: Eureka, Boatmen's, American, Buckeye State, Magnolia, Central, Crescent and Union, each $2,000, and the Enterprise $4,000.

CLIFTON.—Built at Cincinnati, September, 1864, by H. A. Jones, C. G. Pierce and Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, and George D. Hoople, of Newport, Kentucky; 179 feet long, 36 feet beam, 6½ feet hold, capacity 700 tons, side-wheel; valued at $30,000; insured as follows: Crescent, $2,000; Boatmen's, $3,000; Commercial, $3,000; Magnolia, $3,000; Eureka, $2,500; Buckeye, $1,500; Central, $1,500; Enterprise, $5,000. Total on the Clifton, $22,500.

The Clifton and Darling were owned by the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.

WESTMORLAND.—Built at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, December, 1860, by Captain John L. Rhodes and others; 180 feet long, 44 feet beam, 7½ feet hold, capacity 1,000 tons, side-wheel; owned by Captains Rusk and Byers; valued at $20,000, and insured for $15,000, as follows: Crescent, American, Franklin, National, Union, and Queen City, each $2,500.

CHEYENNE.—Built at Cincinnati, May, 1868, by John Kyle and others, of Cincinnati; 152 feet long; 30 feet beam, 5 feet hold; capacity 475 tons; stern wheel; owned by Capt. John Kyle and others; was nearly a new boat. She was valued at $22,000, and insured for $14,000 in the Central, Boatmen's, Eureka and American, each $3,000, and in the Franklin for $2,000. She was partly loaded, and was to have departed for the Arkansas river last evening. A portion of her cargo, valued at $7,000, was owned by Capt. Kyle, upon which there was no insurance.

MELNOTTE.—Built at California, Pennsylvania, March, 1856, by E. Gordon and others; rebuilt at Madison, April, 1867, by Captain Keniston and others, of Cincinnati; 150 feet long, 37 feet beem, 6 feet hold, capacity 520 tons, sternwheel; owned by her commander, Captain Keniston, Captain John A. Williamson and John G. Isham. Was valued at $15,000, and insured for $6,000, as follows: Farmers', Union and National, each $2,000. This insurance was only renewed a few days since, the papers being made out yesterday.

MARY ERWIN.—Built at Cincinnati, January, 1866, by J. L. & M. N. McGinnis, George Wolff and P. Schwab; 155 feet long, 30½ feet beam, 4 feet hold, capacity 300 tons, stern-wheel. Owned by Captain George Wolff and others. Was valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000, as follows: Western, $2,500; Union, $1,250; Central, $1,250, of this city, and $5,000 in Pittsburg offices.

The Crescent office had reinsured $1,000 on the Clifton in the National, and $1,000 on the Westmoreland in the Burnet.

The Darling had just arrived from Memphis, but, fortunately, had discharged all her cargo, and was light. Capt. Carter and his brother officers lost all their clothing and personal effects.

The Clifton had only from seventy-five to one hundred tons on board, and was to have departed for Memphis last night. These packets generally receive the bulk of their cargo on their day of leaving.

The Mary Erwin had just dropped down from the docks to load for Arkansas river, but had not yet received a pound of freight. Captain Yerkes had just expended $1,000 in refitting her.

The Melnotte was also light, and was to have departed for St. Louis to-morrow.

The Cheyenne was to have departed for Arkansas river last night, and had over 200 tons of merchandise on board, including 200 barrels of oil, Captain Kyle, one of her owners, had on board $7,000 worth of bacon, flour, &c., on which there was no insurance. He is the heaviest sufferer by the conflagration, his individual loss amounting to about $20,000.

The Westmoreland had just commenced receiving for New Orleans, and had only a small amount of cargo on board.

Nine bales of cotton and seventy bales of rags for Chatfield & Woods, discharged on the wharf from the Darling, and at the owner's risk, were partially burned.

Incidents connected with the burning of the steamboats and their cargoes at our wharf yesterday morning, show how dangerous delays sometimes are. One party completed a shipment of about fifteen hundred dollars on one of the boats, and had his bills of lading signed about 5 o'clock. The insurance company, with which he was in the habit of placing his risks, not being on his direct route home, he concluded to send in his proposition for insurance the next morning. The next morning there was no property to insure. Another party had about one thousand dollars in value on board one of the boats. It was only a part of the shipment he was making. He had intended insuring all the next day when the shipment was completed, but did not notify any company of his intention, so that whatever might be on board would be insured. His delay cost him about one thousand dollars. Many parties from down-river towns were purchasing at our houses, and all shipping by the same boat. Three of them insured, and two said they would decide about insuring the next day, as the boat would not leave before that time. The three had their bills duplicated yesterday, and their goods will go forward by Saturday's boat, the insurance company paying the bills. The other two return without their goods, having been new customers, buying for cash, and not prepared to ask for credit. There are doubtless many other cases showing the danger of delay in attending to insurance.

The total loss on the steamers and cargoes will not exceed $157,000—$121,500 on the boats, and $35,000 on cargoes, with a total insurance of $93,500—$87,500 on the boats, and 6,000 on the cargo. When we consider the fact that not a single life is known to be lost, and that the steamers, with the exception of the Cheyenne and Clifton, were all without freight, the conflagration is not so disastrous, as compared with similar fires in St. Louis and elsewhere. The loss falls principally on Cincinnati underwriters, who have been very unfortunate during the past three years.

It has been definitely ascertained, as announced in yesterday's Commercial, that the fire originated in the nursery of the Clifton, and was discovered by the chambermaid, who notified the watchman, but too late to prevent its spread and destruction of six steamers. Our fire department rendered most excellent service, and by hard work prevented the flames from spreading beyond the Silver Spray, which was slightly burned.

The Memphis and St. Louis Packet Companies, notwithstanding the loss of three boats, will send out their packets on the regular days. The Robert Burns, with Captain Stein and the Clifton's crew, departs for Memphis on Saturday, and the Shamrock departs for St. Louis on to-morrow, in place of the Melnotte.

The Globe Insurance Company had no risk upon the hull of either one of the burned boats, but had $2,448 on the cargo of the Clifton, and nothing on the cargo of either of the other boats.

The safe of the Clifton, found upon her lower deck, was opened, and her papers proved to be in good condition. The safe of the Melnotte is also in good condition, but her books and papers were destroyed.

KENTUCKY PETROLEUM.

An Inexhaustible Basin of Oil in the Bosom of Our Commonwealth.

[From the Glasgow (Ky.) Times, 12th.]

Four years ago Glasgow and Barren county were thrown into a feverish state of excitement by the discovery of oil on Boyd's creek. The fever, after having affected almost everybody in the community, died away in a few months, as all fevers will that do not kill the patient, and for two years the "derricks" that lined the banks of our creeks and branches were viewed as so many monuments of human folly. The Kinslow well, over which everybody went stark mad, was allowed to overflow its tanks and the oil was permitted to waste and flow off with the waters of Boyd's creek, which it fouled and blackened for miles. In the course of time, however, a process was discovered by which the Boyd's creek oil could be refined and in every respect made equal to the Pennsylvania or West Virginia oils. Messrs. Chess & Wells having leased the tract of land upon which the Kinslow well is situated and established an extensive refinery at Louisville, commenced sinking wells. This was about a year and a half ago; now they have twelve or fifteen wells, and have also a refinery on the creek, where the oil is distilled preparatory to shipment to Louisville for the final process there. Messrs. Metcalfe & Co., of Nashville, purchased a tract of land about a year ago, just below the lease of Chess & Wells, and have been operating very successfully since that time. They have eight or ten wells which are yielding handsomely, and also a distillery where the oil is put through the first process of refining.

Boyd's creek, the oil center of Kentucky, is a small, shallow stream so narrow that you can leap across it in many places. It rises in the eastern part of the county and flows in a southwesterly direction to its confluence with Skeggs creek, about five miles south of Glasgow. About one mile from its junction with Skeggs creek, in a little valley varying from one to two hundred yards in width, are situated the oil wells of Messrs. Chess & Wells and Metcalfe & Co.

The celebrated Kinslow well is in twenty feet of the water on the right bank of the creek. It was sunk in 1865, and has been yielding oil in large quantities ever since. For more than two years it flowed continuously thirty barrels per day; since 1867 it has furnished, by means of the pump, from fifteen to twenty barrels, but is now only yielding about ten. The decrease in this well is thought to be owing to the fact that others have been sunk very near it, and have thus drawn off its supplies.

About forty feet from the Kinslow well and sixty feet from the creek is the Lyman well, sunk about two weeks since by Chess & Wells, and which is flowing near one hundred barrels per day. This well is only 134 feet in depth, and yet it is the finest well ever sunk in Kentucky, and promises to yield as much oil as its enterprising owners desire. It was at first furnished with about two inch tubing; but it was soon found that a great deal of unnecessary gas escaped, and consequently a smaller tube has been placed in it, which causes the oil to flow by pulsations as regular as the tick of a clock or the beating of the human pulse. It has been flowing steadily for two weeks without any perceptible diminution of its yield. There are a number of other wells near the Kinslow and Lyman wells, all of which yield oil by pumping. Within about one hundred yards from these wells is the distillery of Chess & Wells, where the oil is partially refined. The oil is conveyed from the tanks at the wells to the distillery by means of iron tubes.

A few hundred yards further down the creek are the wells and distillery of Metcalfe & Co. These gentlemen have several very valuable wells which yield considerable quantities of oil, by pumping. They are at present engaged in sinking others, one of which is being put down in the bed of the creek where the first oil spring was discovered.

It is a singular fact, and one which demonstrates the richness of the territory, that every well which has been sunk yielded oil, either by flowing spontaneously or by pumping. It is believed that there is an immense basin of oil, which is inexhaustible, at the depth of about 140 feet beneath this little valley.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its History in a Nutshell.

[From the Baltimore Sun, 11.]

The last rail on the Pacific Railroad was laid at Promontory Point, near the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, at noon yesterday. As each stroke of the hammer drove in the last pike, the fact was announced by simultaneous telegraphic messages to the chief cities of the Atlantic and the Pacific. There is some two hours and a half difference of time between Promontory Point and Baltimore, and it was 2:50 P. M. when the first hammer stroke was announced here.

The formal consummation of so grand an enterprise deserves to be heralded by such an agent as electricity. Imperfect as the road is considered to be by those competent persons who have had a good opportunity of examining it, and unfortunate as it was that the President was arrested by his laborers for money alleged to be due, on the very day the work was supposed to be finished, it may be regarded virtually as an accomplished fact, no matter how large the amount that may yet be required to make it what it professes to be.

Such a work is not only more valuable, but more truly glorious than all the achievements of war. The commercial and political consequences of this extraordinary achievement are almost beyond calculation. The region between the Pacific slope and the Mississippi valley will be filled with hardy and productive settlers, the new territories will be populated, the mining regions developed, the Mississippi valley will become a great seat of manufactures, to say nothing of the Asiatic trade which may find its way across this national highway. In addition to all this, the Pacific States will be bound by ties of direct commercial and social intercommunication with the rest of the Union, identifying their interest with our own, removing what Humboldt calls "the barriers that make men strangers—which is generally only another name for enemies—and nothing is so efficacious in accomplishing this end, so devoutly to be wished, as promoting intercourse between man and man." It is indeed a great work, not only of union, but of civilization, and even humanity, bringing into closer contact not only our Atlantic and Pacific States, but the oldest and the youngest empires of the world.

Any man who had predicted fifty years ago that by science, and the practical application of it, the Atlantic would be brought nearer in this year to the Pacific than New York then was to Boston, would have exposed himself to strong doubts of his sanity. Yet this seeming maniacal fancy has been realized. Deserts and mountains have in vain interposed. The line across the continent is so long that trains upon it are run by eight or ten different times, and a contemporary suggests that "ultimately we shall have a double set of hands upon all watches—one for local time, and one for a general time—uniform all over the world." At noon in New York it is 9 A. M. in San Francisco. Hence, we were at fifty minutes past two in Baltimore when, at noon yesterday, as above stated, the telegraph "shed its lightnings" from Promontory Point to herald this grand victory of peace. The methods and principles now so successfully applied may have been established in former generations, but it has been reserved for this generation to witness what may be styled, with almost literal accuracy, an annihilation of time and space.

It is said that a Pacific road was foreshadowed before the age of railways by Jonathan Carver, in 1778. In 1835 Rev. Samuel Parker recorded his opinion in his journal of an overland trip that the mountains presented no insuperable obstacle to a railway. But the most remarkable foresight was evinced by Lewis Gaylord Clarke, who in 1838 wrote in his popular magazine, the Knickerbocker: "The reader is now living who will make a railway trip across this vast continent." In 1846 Asa Whitney began to urge his project upon State Legislatures and popular gatherings, proposing to build a railway from the Mississippi to Puget Sound (California was not yet settled by whites) if Congress would give him public lands to the width of thirty miles along the entire line. In 1850 the first Pacific railroad bill was introduced into Congress by Thomas H. Benton. It contemplated a railway only "where practicable," leaving gaps in the impassable mountains to be filled up by a wagon road. As yet, even the Alleghenies were not crossed by any unbroken railway, but by a series of inclined planes, upon which the cars were drawn up and let down by stationary engines. In 1853-4, by direction of Congress, nine routes were surveyed to the Pacific, on various parallels, between the British possessions and Mexico. In 1860 Congress authorized the construction of three roads—a northern, a southern, and a central—and that indicated our natural and inevitable trans-continental system. They were to receive no money ... [illegible] ... grants. But before any active steps were taken to build them, all such enterprises were extinguished for the time by the late civil war. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, was, however, chartered by the California Legislature in the midst of the war, and as a continent railway began to be considered a military necessity, in July, 1862, one was chartered by Congress from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One of the greatest difficulties to be apprehended on the Pacific road is snow, which, upon the Sierras, sometimes falls to the depth of thirty feet, and which caused last year's considerable detention of trains, although 23 miles of what are called snow sheds are erected to protect the track. An early result, however, of this line is expected to be the securing a Southern line, which will be required by the necessities of trade, and secure from the wintry obstructions to the present route.

It has been remarked that opportunely with the notice of preparation for the grand opening of the railway yesterday came that of the progress made by the East India Telegraph Company in coupling Canton with Calcutta, London and New York. By the end of the year, when the line is expected to be completed, San Francisco will send news for China east and [illegible] west, will transmit orders for teas and [illegible] three-fourths of the way around the globe in a moment, and will receive the dispatch from an opposite direction in little over a fortnight. The distances across the continent are given as follows: New York to Omaha, (point of commencement of the Union Pacific railroad,) 1,470 miles; Omaha to Ogden, (point of commencement of the Central Pacific road,) 1,030 miles, with the addition of a branch to Salt Lake City, 40 miles; Ogden to Sacramento, 743 miles; Sacramento to San Francisco, 120 miles—making the whole distance from New York to San Francisco 3,377 miles. From Baltimore to Omaha the distance is 1,187 miles, so that there is a difference of 283 miles in favor of Baltimore as against New York in the railroad route across the continent, from shipping point to shipping point on either side.

From the advanced sheets of a new edition of Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi," we learn that "of the eighteen hundred miles between Omaha and Sacramento not one-third is really mountainous, but more than two-thirds were so counted, and received the higher Government endowment—$32,000 or $48,000 per mile. Much of the Central Pacific traverses a flat country, yet not one mile received less than $32,000. The Union Pacific obtained the highest mileage, $48,000, for one hundred and fifty miles west of Cheyenne, heavy mountain work, though the region is really one long, inclined plane—as fine a country to build a railway through as lies on the face of the globe. Building and equipping the entire line probably cost, on an average, $50,000 per mile. The Government bonds issued averaged $30,000 per mile, and the company's first mortgage bonds sold for $30,000 more, leaving a net cash profit of $17,000,000 upon the construction alone, in addition to the ownership of the road and its magnificent land grant." Thus we see what a glorious good thing the builders have made of it at the people's expense. But many believe that the profits are even much larger than here represented.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Widow of General Malcomb and her Niece.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader called on Mrs. General Macomb the other day, now a very old lady, and living in Washington. She is eighty-six years old. The old lady was pleased to see the writer, with whom she had had a pleasant interview several years ago. He then had a talk with the niece, Miss Julia E. Balch, which he reports as follows:

"Yes, my grandfather, Dr. Balch, was a pastor of the Congregational Church fifty-three years, and my father, Dr. Balch, has been pastor of the Congregational Church fifty years. My parents live at Manassas Junction." "Oh, yes, we did of course, we did have any amount of trouble during the war. From 'well-to-do' we are now in abject poverty. Father is too feeble now, at seventy-six, to do much, and I do so want a place in some of the departments that I may clothe myself again."

"Yes, I did apply to Secretary McCulloch, and he at length found me a place, and after I had gone crying over the bit of good luck, I went to take my place and I found the iron-clad oath was too steep for me."

"Yes, sir, I was, and am yet, a rebel of the warmest kind. McCulloch thought I was too nice about it; but I told him I was a rebel at heart, and though I was willing to take the oath of allegiance prospectively, I could not in truth take it retrospectively. He said, 'Consider it a week and write your father about it.' I did, and cried all the week. Father said I was too scrupulous; but I gave up the place and all the pleasant little comforts which I had thought that $900 would get me."

"What did I do? It was rather what I did not and would not do. I would not tell the Yankees when Major Mosby was there, or which way he went."

"O yes, all rebels, father and all, and the biggest kind, too. Gen. Lee is a relative, and I think him the best man in the world, and Grant the worst. Gen. Lee was here Sunday and I had a mind to call on him. Do you think it would be wrong to call on him Sundays? I know that, of course, Lee would have taken Grant if he could, but Grant had no business to go down and invade Virginia. I do give it up, and do submit, just as a man submits to let the sheriff put a rope around his neck—because he can't help it.

"Yes, I was just as honorable to your side as to our own, for once. I walked five miles to Colonel Covode's camp. Your guards treated me well, and Colonel Covode was a gentleman. He asked me no questions, and gave me all the sugar and coffee I could carry to my old parents. When I got back Major Mosby was there, and sat down with pen and paper to take down all about the camp of the Yanks. I said it would not take long, for I would not give him a word of information. I had been treated honorably, and I would be honorable."

He was surprised, and asked:

"Are Yankees honorable?"

I told him that it was enough for him that I was, and he left.

"Aunt Malcomb was loyal all through the trouble."

CUBA.

Another Battle—Defeat of the Spaniards Again—Horrible Butchery—The Cubans to Change their Policy.

HAVANA, May 12, via Key West, May 13.—Private letters have been received from rebel sources giving accounts of another battle between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. It took place on the 3d instant at Lasminas. The Spaniards numbered 1,200, and was commanded by Gen. Lesca.

The revolutionary force was commanded by Gen. Quesada in person. One report says before the fighting commenced Quesada posted the native Cubans in front, protected by intrenchments, and placed a force of four hundred Dominicans and American volunteers in their rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus placed between two fires the Cubans fought with desperation.

The Spaniards attacked the intrenchments three times with the bayonet. The two first assaults were repulsed by the Cubans. The fighting was very determined and severe, and the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front. They advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy. A hand-to-hand combat ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally gave way and retreated, but in good order. Their loss was estimated at 160 killed and 200 wounded; that of the Cubans 300 killed and a proportionate number wounded.

The force of Quesada, after the fight, marched to San Migrul and burned the town in sight of the retreating Spaniards.

It is generally believed the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy in the field, and in future will fight instead of retreating to the mountains on the appearance of any considerable force of Government troops.

In the battle of Alta Gracia, which took place on the 1st inst., the Cuban loss was 200 and the Spanish 180 killed and wounded.

The Spaniards here regard the result of these actions as fatal to the cause of the rebellion, but the Cubans are jubilant over them as the first great success of the war for independence.

Scientific men say that the time of the diurnal revolution of the earth is gradually being shortened, on account of the shrinkage of the earth by cooling in the interior.

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300 pcs Cord Fringes,

200 pcs Cord Gimps & Galoons,

A very large assortm't Buttons

Of every description, which I offer to the trade, dressmakers, and the public in general at 20 per cent. less than my former price.

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We have the best and largest stock of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LACES, Embroideries, ... Fans, Parasols, and Umbrellas, and NOTIONS generally, of any house in this city, and at lower prices than elsewhere.

The public generally, and ladies in particular are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices.

Merchants and Dressmakers will find here the largest stock and most stylish goods in this city, and at prices that cannot be beat anywhere.

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FOR beautifying and whitening the complexion it is unequaled; entirely free from injurious substances; largely used by the elite and beauties of Europe; and is now being introduced for the first time in America with great and flattering success. Ask for the MILK OF VIOLETS, accept of no substitute, and wherever introduced it will be indispensable to every lady's complete toilet. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. V. RINCKERHOFF, removed to 7 College Place, N. Y.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

THE WEEKLY.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

More attempts to fire buildings in Paducah.

Scott county has taken no action as yet as regard to building a fair this fall.

A gang of gypsies are encamped round about Perryville.

The Madison County Fair commences on Tuesday of August next and continues four days.

North Middletown, Bourbon county, is a pleasant little village of about 400 inhabitants.

The Kentucky press heartily favor the proposed celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Kentucky.

The Russellville trustees have purchased a new and beautiful fire engine and hose carriage.

Rev. Mortimer Benton, of Covington, has been called to the pulpit of the Episcopal Church at Maysville, Ky.

Wm. T. Woodford, of Bourbon, has consigned a fox hound with Zeke Clay for my memorial crate.

The heat from the burning steamboats, Wednesday morning, was very sensibly felt by persons on Front street, in Covington.

Most of the people in Covington favor the building of a new road from Covington to Lexington, through the counties of Boone, Grant, and Scott.

As an evidences of the effect which the reform movement is producing in Covington, the number of licensed dram drinking saloons in the city, has closed down.

At a meeting of the Covington and Newport Mechanics', last night before last, the resolutions proposed by the street railway men, in regard to refusing pass to policemen, was rescinded.

Last Thursday was undoubtedly the biggest day Glasgow has ever known. The rail road was completed by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four.

On Monday the 10th inst., the Board of Trustees subscribed $25,000 to the capital stock of the Glasgow road, and on behalf of the county Judge Bowles subscribed $100,000.

A number of young gentlemen of Glasgow have been out recently hunting the panther which visited the town three miles east of that place, and killed a calf. The value of the calf was $4.

Instead of closing out as many counties as they could, Caldwell is starting new districts. Commissioner Gray has created a district out of the north part of Caldwell.

The Kentucky Agricultural Society met in Louisville on Saturday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. An income of $1,200 was made in the last twelve months.

The Louisville Medical Society met last night in the office of Dr. Caldwell, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green. Dr. Caldwell's will is missing 200 volumes.

The Scottish Agricultural Society met on Saturday to arrange premiums, rules, etc., for the fall exhibition, to which $1,500 was made in the last twelve months.

The Louisville Bible Publishing, who cut such a dash in advertising on steam cars, and in the newspapers, has gone up. The Sheriff has levied on their property.

On Saturday last a Mr. Keen son of G. Duvall, Esq., of Woodford county, while on the Kentucky Central railroad, fell into a vein of of lead ore, and was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours.

The ministers' and deacons' meeting of Second Baptist Association will be held in Russellville, commencing on the 27th inst. Many distinguished divines are expected to be present.

John Parker, a lawyer at Haly's mill, in Frankfort, while astride a circular saw sharpening it, lost his foothold and fell upon the saw, which cut off his entire right leg between the knee and hip.

The Frankfort Yeoman has been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to the necessity of some action on that paper, on the absence reported in it by persons regarding the health of the city.

Mr. Metcalfe, of Nashville, owner of a number of oil wells on Boyd's creek, near Glasgow, got a telegram on the head of his hand on day last week by the blast making out of a furnace door at his oil distillery.

The Legislature of this State so amended the penalty for rape as to leave it discretionary with the jury to make it either confinement in the penitentiary for life or hanging. Heretofore the offender was liable only to imprisonment.

At Russellville, youth by the name of Thompson was arrested last week, charged with stealing a coat. While in custody he attempted to escape by jumping from the second story window, but could be caught. The grand jury has presented four indictments against him, on separate charges.

Mr. Martin Hutchinson, of Hutchinson Station, a well known citizen of Bourbon county died suddenly on the morning of the 15th inst., of heart disease, in the 66th year of his age. He was riding along superintending the corn planting on his farm, when he fell from his horse and soon expired.

There was a rousing demonstrationon Thursday night last in the pulpit of the Episcopal Church at Maysville, Ky.,

Rev. Wm. T. Woodford, of Bourbon, has consigned a fox hound with Zeke Clay for my memorial crate.

The heat from the burning steamboats, Wednesday morning, was very sensibly felt by persons on Front street, in Covington.

Most of the people in Covington favor the building of a new road from Covington to Lexington, through the counties of Boone, Grant, and Scott.

As an evidences of the effect which the reform movement is producing in Covington, the number of licensed dram drinking saloons in the city, has closed down.

At a meeting of the Covington and Newport Mechanics', last night before last, the resolutions proposed by the street railway men, in regard to refusing pass to policemen, was rescinded.

Last Thursday was undoubtedly the biggest day Glasgow has ever known. The rail road was completed by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four.

On Monday the 10th inst., the Board of Trustees subscribed $25,000 to the capital stock of the Glasgow road, and on behalf of the county Judge Bowles subscribed $100,000.

A number of young gentlemen of Glasgow have been out recently hunting the panther which visited the town three miles east of that place, and killed a calf. The value of the calf was $4.

Instead of closing out as many counties as they could, Caldwell is starting new districts. Commissioner Gray has created a district out of the north part of Caldwell.

The Kentucky Agricultural Society met in Louisville on Saturday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. An income of $1,200 was made in the last twelve months.

The Louisville Medical Society met last night in the office of Dr. Caldwell, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green. Dr. Caldwell's will is missing 200 volumes.

The Scottish Agricultural Society met on Saturday to arrange premiums, rules, etc., for the fall exhibition, to which $1,500 was made in the last twelve months.

The Louisville Bible Publishing, who cut such a dash in advertising on steam cars, and in the newspapers, has gone up. The Sheriff has levied on their property.

On Saturday last a Mr. Keen son of G. Duvall, Esq., of Woodford county, while on the Kentucky Central railroad, fell into a vein of of lead ore, and was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours.

The ministers' and deacons' meeting of Second Baptist Association will be held in Russellville, commencing on the 27th inst. Many distinguished divines are expected to be present.

John Parker, a lawyer at Haly's mill, in Frankfort, while astride a circular saw sharpening it, lost his foothold and fell upon the saw, which cut off his entire right leg between the knee and hip.

The Frankfort Yeoman has been requested to call the attention of the proper authorities to the necessity of some action on that paper, on the absence reported in it by persons regarding the health of the city.

Mr. Metcalfe, of Nashville, owner of a number of oil wells on Boyd's creek, near Glasgow, got a telegram on the head of his hand on day last week by the blast making out of a furnace door at his oil distillery.

The Legislature of this State so amended the penalty for rape as to leave it discretionary with the jury to make it either confinement in the penitentiary for life or hanging. Heretofore the offender was liable only to imprisonment.

At Russellville, youth by the name of Thompson was arrested last week, charged with stealing a coat. While in custody he attempted to escape by jumping from the second story window, but could be caught. The grand jury has presented four indictments against him, on separate charges.

Mr. Martin Hutchinson, of Hutchinson Station, a well known citizen of Bourbon county died suddenly on the morning of the 15th inst., of heart disease, in the 66th year of his age. He was riding along superintending the corn planting on his farm, when he fell from his horse and soon expired.

There was a rousing demonstrationon Thursday night last in the pulpit of the Episcopal Church at Maysville, Ky.,

B

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] ... KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—SITUATION—A young widow lady ... position as housekeeper ... [illegible]

WANTED—3 No. 1 MILLINERS—Highest prices paid. Mrs. J. ROSENFIELD, corner Eighth and Market. my14 d3

WANTED—[illegible] ... my14 d3*

WANTED—SADDLER—Special to mechanics. A good saddle hand ... at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, May 14. A married man preferred. my14 d3*

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent a house, in good repair, modern improvements, containing from 6 to 8 rooms ... Market, between First and Fourth streets. my13 d4*

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE—[illegible] my13 d3*

WANTED—MILLINERS—[illegible] ... BAIRD BRO.'S

WANTED—SITUATION—As teacher ... [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] ... Walnut. M. E. ZOOK. my14 d3*

WANTED—COACH CARPENTERS AND CARRIAGE MAKERS ... Apply to the OHIO FALLS CAR COMPANY, Jeffersonville, Ind. my6 d12

WANTED—300 MEN—To work on the Pittsburg and ... [illegible] Contractors. my14 d3*

WANTED—300 GIRLS—[illegible] ... AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets ... Reference to the ... MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years ... Address SECOMB & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE ... Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 A DAY—[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—CITY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—J. CREIGHTON'S FINE BUGGY ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ODD FELLOWS' HALL—A BARE CHANCE ... [illegible] my13 d12

FOR SALE—BELLA VISTA—One of the handsomest country seats in the neighborhood of Louisville ... [illegible] Fourth and Fifth. my1 d2f

FOR SALE—A LOT—On southwest corner of ... and Campbell. The lot is 32 by 120 feet. For further information apply to DIETRICH ... East Main.

FOR SALE—Fifty (50) oil casks of various sizes. Also one boiler, two engines, and machinery. For further information call at office of Kentucky Lead Works, No. 128 Ninth street. HASLETT, LEONARD & CO. my12 d1w1

FOR SALE—BOOTS AND SHOES, WITH STAND—Having engaged in another business, I offer my stock of home-made boots and shoes at reduced prices; also the stock and fixtures. F. A. BARTELS, Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 HOE SMALL CYLINDER PRESS. Engine of five-horse power; also a boiler (formerly used in Anzeiger office), all in good order, will be sold cheap by applying to ANZEIGER OFFICE. my1 d2f

FOR SALE—STORE AND RESIDENCE—Corner Gray and Second streets; lot 30x156; splendid stand for family grocery, feed store, &c.; good two-story brick house, store-room and residence above, with 8 rooms ... Will be sold low. Apply to J. W. ARMSTRONG, 138 Main street. my1 d2f

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE, AND LOT—On Fifth street, near Breckinridge. House contains 4 rooms, hall, and board kitchen, storeroom, &c.; water and gas throughout. Lot 22x130 feet to a 20-foot alley; iron fence in front; there are a lot of fruit trees ... Apply to G. C. CREIGHTON & CO., Plumbers, 106 Green street. my13 d3f

FOR SALE—LOT—36 feet or less south side Market, between Campbell and Wenzel. ... Apply on the premises, 414, or G. W. EVERHART. d20dlm

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut, 32 feet front by 110 deep. Apply to G. W. ANDERSON. fe25 d1f

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent trash and filth from being thrown on streets, alleys, public places, and for the proper disposal of the same.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That within ten days from and after the passage of this ordinance no person or persons shall throw or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, cinders, dross, or any filth ... [illegible]

[illegible]

J. M. O'BEAL, C. B. C. C.   JOHN D. ORRELL, P. B. C. C.

Approved, April 24, 1869.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

WRIGHT'S REPELLENT UMBRELLAS! FAST COLOR.

Prices Within the Reach of All.

Keep the water dry, do not soil the dress or floor, and will not turn inside out. All will bear inside the above mark. None others genuine.

At wholesale only by

WRIGHT, BROTHERS & CO.,

319 and 324 Market Street, Philadelphia,
324 Broadway, New York.

fe18 d3m

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines ... [illegible]

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, suitable for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 128 West Walnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my14 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A 2-story house with 6 rooms, newly repaired, with one through. Large yard running to an alley, with fruit trees and grape arbor. On Walnut above Jackson. Inquire at 916 Walnut.

FOR RENT—FOUR BOARDING HOUSES—Centrally located. Apply to J. W. KELLY, No. 136 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The desirable brick residence ... [illegible]

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—A large and well ... [illegible]

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence ... Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, or to R. B. BELL, at the Northern Bank. [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house ... Apply to E. FULLER, No. 233 Eighth street. my13 d3f

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIERS SHAFT COAL CO.'S Mines ... known as the celebrated Bell vein ... [illegible] Cloverport, Ky. my3 dlm

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Farm and garden lands ... Apply to ... WEATHERS & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, 146 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my1 d2f

FOR SALE—A FARM of 74 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same for $50 per acre. For particulars apply to J. R. BEARD, Beard's Station. 180 dlf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Center street, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding house in the city. Board per day ... breakfast ... dinner, 12 to 2; supper, 5 to 8. ... is stocked with the finest liquors in the city.

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18d1f

LOST.

LOST—GLOVES AND FAN—A package containing a pair of gloves and a fan was lost somewhere in the walk from the New York store, along Market to Fifth street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office. my14 d3*

LOST—MOCKING-BIRD—A reward will be paid for its return to corner Third and York streets. E. J. DAUMONT. my13 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—HORSE—$50 REWARD—From Glendale, Ky., on Sunday night, May 9 ... [illegible] JOHN McCARTY, Glendale, Ky.

STOLEN—HORSE—On Tuesday night, from the stable of ... [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—A brown ... [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

J. G. Wilson vs. W. G. Gray } In Chancery, No. 21,352.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, I will, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of MAY, 1869, sell at public auction, on the premises, the stock of drugs and fixtures in the drug store ... between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

EDW. COCKE, D. S. for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

my12 d6t

Administrator's Sale.

ON TUESDAY, May 18, I will sell, at the store on ... [illegible]

J. J. CALLAWAY, Adm'r. W. ... DAVIS, Auctioneer. my12 d5

Public Sale of Medicines, Hospital Stores, Dressings, Mosquito Bars, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

WILL be sold at public auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May ... [illegible]

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A. my11 d5

Sheriff's Sale.

D. C. Joes & Co. and W. H. Henry, Plaintiffs, vs. W. G. Gray, Defendant.—Jefferson Common Pleas Court.—Executions Nos. 4,452 and 4,458.

I WILL expose to public sale, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1869, the stock and fixtures in a drug store, on the northeast corner of Green and Third streets, in Louisville, Ky.; also the household interest of defendant Gray in said store. Sale on a credit of 3 months.

Levied on as the property of W. G. Gray, to satisfy executions Nos. 4,452 and 4,458, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of D. C. Joes & Co. and W. H. Henry against W. G. Gray. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and to continue until sold.

EDW. COCKE, D. S. for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, May 8, 1869.

Louisville and Salt River Turnpike Road for Sale.

BY virtue of an act of the Legislature, approved 13th March, 1869, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Kentucky will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1869, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., the stock owned by the State of Kentucky in the Louisville and Salt River Turnpike Road Company, consisting of ... shares, of $100 each. The sale will be made in lots of not exceeding 10 shares to the lot.

JOHN W. STEVENSON, Chairman Sinking Fund Com.

my8 d10

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy.—At Winchester, Ky., the 30th day of April, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MILLS QUISENBERRY, of the county of Madison, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. T. TAYLOR, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. W. CHILES. Petition for final discharge filed May 4, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 21st day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN DENISON. Petition for final discharge filed May 1, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 21st day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH C. EWING. Petition for final discharge filed May 4, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 22d day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. C. NICHOLAS. Petition for final discharge filed May 4, 1869. By order of court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the ... day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ... WILSON ... [illegible] THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of GEORGE MARTIN. Petition for final discharge filed May 4, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of George Martin, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. ... Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 28th day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of R. G. McDONALD. Petition for final discharge filed May 4, 1869. By order of Court, creditors of R. G. McDonald, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. ... Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 28th day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM DUKE. Petition for final discharge filed 3d day of May, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 26th day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ... Petition for final discharge filed 3d day of May, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 26th day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL T. GRIGSBY. Petition for final discharge filed 5th day of May, 1869. By order of court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Kentucky, on the 24th day of May, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of W. G. HALLIGAN. Petition for final discharge filed 3d May, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, Winchester, Ky., on the 21st day of May, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDGAR KEENON & JOHN T. CRUTCHER. Petition for final discharge filed May 3, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupts are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., ... why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee. my7 Fr*

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In the matter of ... bankrupt. Petition for final discharge ... [illegible] J. H. WARD, Register. R. M. ... Assignee. my7 Fr*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Johnson, Norman & Co., against M. M. Conway. } In Chancery, No. 21,786.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 14th, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell to the highest bidder ... [illegible]

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

my11 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Davis against E. D. Tyler. } In Chancery, No. 22,104.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

The two-story brick metal roofed building with all its appurtenances, leasehold and improvements, situated on the east side of Fourth street in the city of Louisville, fronting 77 feet on Fourth street, and extending back 180 feet, the north line being 213 feet south from Walnut street. The lot on which said building is situated being part of a certain tract of land conveyed by ... to said Tyler, dated Jan. 5, 1866, and of record in the Jefferson county clerk's office in deed book No. 136, page 58.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

James T. Hughes against Frances Hughes. } In Chancery, No. 21,894.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit: a lot of ground situated on the southeast corner of Seventh and Green streets, in the city of Louisville, having a front on Green street of 25 feet and running back southwardly the same width 78 feet, with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. C. Robinson against R. A. Dwyer. } In Chancery, No. 21,943.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 3, 6, and 9 months, the following described property, to-wit: a certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Louisville, bounded as follows: beginning on the north side of Chestnut street, 60 feet east of Fifteenth street; thence east with Chestnut street 25 feet, thence at right angles northwardly the same width 165 feet to an alley 10 feet wide.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Chas. Lang, Guardian, against Mary Schmidt. } In Chancery, No. 22,064.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months ... Lot No. 21 and improvements, in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky. Said lot is situated on south side of Cain street, between Logan and Swan streets, having 30 feet front and 165 feet back ... [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. F. Bullitt against Henry Rowe. } In Chancery, No. 22,092.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of ... months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: a lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows: beginning on the north line of Laurel street 175 feet west of the west line of Shelby street; running thence westwardly 25 feet on the north line of Laurel street; thence at right angles northwardly same width 150 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

F. W. Merz against Joseph W. Putnam. } In Chancery, No. 21,336.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz: a lot of ground situated on the south side of Portland avenue ... [illegible] ... to the beginning.

Also, a certain lot bounded as follows: beginning at ... [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Susan A. Herndon against W. A. R. Childers. } In Chancery, No. 22,113.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 3 and 6 months ... so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land in Jefferson county, Ky., about 1½ miles from the town of Boston ... [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

J. H. Hornsby against Elizabeth E. Vize. } In Chancery, No. 22,133.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A certain lot or parcel of land, situated in the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, and State of Ky., and described as follows: Beginning at a point 171 feet 4 inches east of Campbell street, on the north side of Franklin street, running 16 feet 8 inches east; thence 120 feet north to an alley; thence 16 feet 8 inches west; thence 120 feet to the beginning.

Also, 5⅓ feet of ground described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Franklin street 188 feet eastwardly from the northeast corner of Campbell and Franklin streets; running thence eastwardly 5⅓ feet and back northwardly the same width 120 feet to a 12 foot alley, being the same conveyed to ... by ... by deed of Nov. 5th, 1867, and recorded in Jefferson county clerk's office, deed book 128, page 74, with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Helfrich against John C. Shouble. } In Chancery, No. 21,902.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

Lot No. 20, beginning 156 feet east of Wayne street on Van Buren street, running east, with a front on said Van Buren street of 100 feet; thence southwardly 103 feet to Union street; thence westwardly with Union street 100 feet; thence northwardly 103 feet to the beginning. Also

Lot No. 33, beginning 150 feet east of Wayne street on Union street, running eastwardly with a front on Union street 100 feet; thence southwardly 135 feet to Irvine street; thence westwardly, with a front on said Irvine street 100 feet; thence northwardly 135 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

my12 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John Burke against Geo. W. Womack. } In Chancery, No. 22,238.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869,

about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, No. 154 Breckinridge street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on a credit of 4 months, the household and kitchen furniture, carpets, cooking utensils, and all the personal property belonging to said Womack contained in said house.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

my14 d5

CALIFORNIA Wines and Brandy!

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF

M. KELLER,

Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards

C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,

No. 27 East Main St.,

Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de28 d6m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY GRESHAM, ESSINGTON, HUNT & CO.

Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 74 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., and

J. A. HUNT & CO.,

76 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.

Large Sale of Valuable Riverview Business Property, in the City of Louisville—21 Lots on Main, Water, and Bell streets, and Fronting on the New Wharf.

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, that valuable business property lying between the new Galt House and ... There is everything to enhance the value of this property ... [illegible] The City Council has passed an act to Nicholson-pave the street, without a special tax on said property.

This is a bona fide and sale positive, rain or shine. ... a large, new brick store on First street adjoining said lots. The store will be sold at the same time.

Terms easy, and made known at time of sale. Purchasers will be required to make a deposit of one hundred dollars ($100) on each lot with the President of the Merchants' Bank, which will be receipted for as so much purchase money, and will be refunded if the title to said lot should not be good.

GRESHAM, ESSINGTON, HUNT & CO., Auct'rs. J. A. HUNT, Managing Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Elegant Furniture and Housekeeping Articles, Pianos, and Sundries

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, May 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, a lot of elegant furniture, consisting in part of superior marble-top bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, sideboard, mahogany extension table, sociables, plush seat chairs, fine wardrobes, tables, stands, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, and house-furnishing articles. At 12½ o'clock precisely will be sold one superior rosewood piano and two good mahogany and one rosewood pianos. After which, a lot of French-plate mirrors and other articles.

Terms cash.

my13   C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Fine Saddle Horse

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, will be peremptorily sold in front of auction room, a top saddle horse, warranted in every particular, being the same advertised for last Friday and postponed until this day. Those in want of a fine family horse should attend this sale. No postponement and sale peremptory.

Terms cash.

my13   C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.

Market-street Cottage,

AT AUCTION.

WE will sell, without reserve, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, south side of Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, a cottage with five rooms; large lot; everything in good repair. Title perfect.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Auctioneers.

my8 decd3*

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock on the premises, No. 178 First st., the entire household furniture, consisting in part of parlor furniture, pier glasses, Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, handsome bed room sets in mahogany and walnut, spring mattresses, window curtains and shades, engravings, rugs, oil cloths, dining-room and kitchen furniture. my11 d1s

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

Office 89 Market street, between Third & Fourth.

Broadway Property—Peremptory Sale of Brick Cottage and Store-house with Lot

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock, we will sell on the premises, situated on Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts., a brick cottage and lot with storeroom in front. The property is new and possession will be given immediately. The sale will be positive and peremptory, as the owner is removing from the city.

Terms at sale.

my14   S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold in front of Alexander Owen's stable, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, on SATURDAY, May 15, between 10 and 11 o'clock,

3 new buggies,
1 set of double harness and pole,
1 set single harness,
1 spring wagon,
2 good horses.

The property will be sold without reserve.

my14 d3*   ALEXANDER OWENS.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO.

Desirable Dwelling on South Side of Breckinridge Street

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

MONDAY, May 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., that well-located two-story brick dwelling on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third. Contains 9 rooms, hall, pantries, kitchen, bath-room, and two rooms in attic. Water, gas, cellar, and every modern convenience. Lot 50x150 to an alley. Yard nicely set with shrubbery and shade trees. Two-story brick stable and carriage-house. This property is well worthy the attention of buyers either for investment or a home.

Terms day of sale.

my14   MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Fine Furniture at a Private Residence, Superior Hinzen & Rosen 7-octave Rosewood Piano

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at a private residence, No. 483 West Walnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, the furniture therein contained, consisting in part of elegant parlor and chamber sets of the best quality and latest styles, and as good as new; carpets, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, and household articles generally. At 11½ o'clock precisely, will be sold a superior Hinzen & Rosen 7-octave rosewood piano, a very splendid instrument, in perfect tone, style, and finish, to which special attention is invited. There will be a choice and select lot of furniture, to which the special attention of families is called. Sale positive, as the owner is declining housekeeping.

Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

Auction! Auction! By Fred. Frishe.

ON MONDAY, May 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., a 3-story brick house with large store-room and 3 private rooms, on leased ground, on the south side of Market near Floyd street, will be sold at public auction. Lease one year, which can be renewed.

Terms cash.

my14 d3   FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Elegant Breckinridge-street Residence

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 5 o'clock P. M., that splendid modern built dwelling No. 86 Breckinridge street, between Second and Third, south side, contains 10 large and well ventilated rooms, including double parlors, reception room, dining room, kitchen, large bath room with hot and cold water, gas throughout the house, good cellar, &c. Lot 30 by 200 feet to a wide alley, paved. Well set in shrubbery, fruit and shade trees; excellent two-story built stable on the lot; also one of the very best grape arbors. This is one of the best built and most desirable private dwellings that has been offered at public auction this season. Buyers can examine the premises any time before sale.

Terms: one fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, interest and lien.

my14   MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Medical and Hospital Property at Taylor Barracks

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at above, consisting in part of surgical instruments, medical books, 100 bed ticks, blankets, 30 bed spreads, hair mattresses, 100 straw mattresses, 150 mosquito bars, hair pillows, 75 pillow cases, 500 cotton sheets, 97 pairs drawers, 145 dressing gowns, 584 cotton shirts, 170 iron cots, 45 wooden chairs, 1 cook stove, 300 knives and forks, 1 large cooking range, 1 refrigerator, 1 lot of queensware, and a general assortment of hospital stores, &c.

Terms cash.

HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Positive Sale of Mr. Chas. H. Pettet's Household Furniture at his Residence

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, May 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence of Mr. Chas. H. Pettet, No. 158 west side of Sixth street, between Walnut and Grayson his household furniture, consisting in part of fine parlor and chamber sets, Brussels and stair carpets, sideboard, extension table, and other articles in the housekeeping line. Sale positive and peremptory as the owner is removing.

Terms cash.

my13   C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Two Third-street Stores

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, May 17th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, west side Third street, between Main and Water street, we will sell No. 24 with a good two-story house. The lot is 28-1/2 by 95 feet to an alley. Also No. 26 with a good two story house: lot is 28 7-12 by 95 feet to an alley. This is No. 1 business property, and is a splendid place for an investment.

Terms at sale.

my13   PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

89 West Market st.

8 Cottages and 2 Two-story Houses and Lots

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 15, 1869, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, situated on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Chestnut and Magazine streets, and running to the corner of Magazine and Sixteenth streets, 10 houses and lots. The best investment in the city of Louisville. Every house under rent and the rent paid promptly. Eight of the above are cottages, and the whole are paying to the present owner 15 per cent; but, being engaged in other business, he is determined to sell. All of the above property can be inspected previous to the day of sale by calling upon John McCarthy, Court place, or

S. P. WHALEY & CO., Market st., between Third and Fourth.

Terms at sale. my9

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Beautiful Country Residence, Horses, and Farming Utensils, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, May 15th, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, my home in Jefferson county, situated on the Shelbyville branch turnpike, and ¼ mile from the Fair Grounds. The property will be sold as follows: 1 lot of 16 acres, containing the dwelling and improvements; the remainder in 5 acres in 1 lot and 8 acres each. The land is of the best quality, well watered, and lies well for cultivation. The dwelling is a fine two-story brick house, containing 9 rooms in the main building, and pantry, store-room, bath-room, kitchen, and servants' rooms in the rear. A handsome iron veranda extends the full width of the house in front, and a large two-story porch in the rear. The house is modern, thoroughly repaired, and on an elevated location. The out-buildings are convenient and well built. The spring house, built entirely of stone, and a never-failing spring of pure water, are about forty yards from the house. The yard, containing about five acres, is rolling, well set in blue grass, and tastefully laid out. There are about 1,000 choice fruit trees on the place, in bearing; apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c.; also a variety of small fruits. The garden and crops are planted, and the whole place ready for immediate occupation. I will also sell on the same day 8 valuable horses, 8 good milch cows, a carriage, spring wagon, cart, two-horse wagon, several sets of harness and gear, and farming implements, and some carpets, furniture, and pictures. Any one desirous of securing a pleasant country home is invited to call and see the property.

TERMS OF SALE—Real estate ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. Personal property for cash.

For further particulars inquire of Geo. H. Cary, No. 81 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Omnibuses will leave the office of Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson at 10½ o'clock precisely.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

my12 dts

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

One of the Most Desirable Residences in the City

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, southwest corner of Center and Walnut streets, we will sell that splendid two-story and attic residence, containing 12 large and airy rooms, with closets, pantries, &c. A large iron verandah extends the full front of the house. The place is in complete order, the house having lately been painted and papered throughout, and the fencing around the entire place renewed. To any one wishing a comfortable and convenient house this is the place to purchase. Lot 110x150 feet to an alley.

Terms at sale.

my12 dts   PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of ... [illegible] ... we solicit orders.

mh16 dly   M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Alaska.

A Sitka correspondent thus describes Alaska scenery: Take one big mountain—covered from the base nearly to the summit with an undergrowth of brush, briars and moss almost impassable—multiply the one by ten thousand, and you have Alaska. There is a terrible sameness. One singular feature of this mass of forest is the absence of birds. I have seen but one robin in Sitka.

II.

Prurient Dances.

Archbishop Spaulding has followed the other Catholic dignitaries of the country in uttering a solemn condemnation of the prurient plays that have been so popular on the American stage of late, and also of the prurient dances that have become fashionable with the introduction of Parisian manners. The Bishops and clergy of the Episcopal Church, especially Bishop Cox, have taken similar ground; and the subject has been taken up in a large number of Protestant pulpits. Already there are numberless signs of an improved public taste in the matter.

III.

A Valuable Portrait of Washington.

A valuable old picture, precious on account of its intrinsic merit as a work of art, and from the many historic associations connected with it, is now for sale in Boston. It is a portrait of Washington, by Stuart, painted at the request of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, one of Washington's aids in the war of the revolution. For fifty years it hung in Gen. Pinckney's drawing room in Charleston. When the great fire of 1861 destroyed so much of that city, the picture was fortunately saved, and afterwards removed to Pendleton, S. C., where it escaped the dangers of war. It has now been sent North for sale. Applications may be made to Arthur G. Sedgwick, 39 Court street, Boston. The portrait, we understand, is mentioned in Charles Fraser's "Reminiscences of Charleston."

IV.

"Fashionable" Homes.

The capricious and often gaudy interior that is seen in so many fashionable houses is far less attractive to the cultivated eye than the simple, harmonious, and useful surroundings that may for a small part of the cost render the dwelling a true home to its inmates. The taste necessary to secure this harmony and fitness cannot be obtained without study. Each one on whom the duty of fitting up a dwelling devolves should endeavor to learn something of the broad principles of art, which are easily mastered. When the ostentation of ignorance and wealth and the extravagant pursuit of show and fashion shall have given place to real fitness, consistency, and tastefulness, our dwellings will become more truly homes for the cultivation and development of the minds, hearts, and affections of their inmates.

V.

Bonaparte's Age.

The discussion as to the age of Napoleon Bonaparte has been received and apparently settled. It was formerly charged upon the Emperor that in order to make himself a Frenchman he had dat d his birth a year later than the actual fact, Corsica not having been annexed to France until 1796. When the Emperor was married to the widow Beauharnais, an aide-de-camp was dispatched to Corsica to obtain the date of his birth, in order that it might be inserted in the marriage contract, pursuant to law. The official made the mistake of copying the record of the date of the birth of the elder brother, Joseph Napoleon, who was born in February, 1767. Some three or four years since, however, researches were made in the archives of the Museé d'Artillerie and of the Corsican towns of Forli and Ajaccio, when it was established conclusively that the Emperor was born August 15, 1769.

VI.

Neckbreakers.

As another of the beauties of the breakneck style of performance, now so much in vogue, it is well to mention that not very long ago a gentleman seated in the parquette of one of the Northern theaters was badly injured for life. A trapeze performer lost his hold upon the trapeze, and fell directly upon the gentleman beneath him. The matter has been kept wonderfully quiet through the fear of the management, we suppose, that its being made public might not increase the rage for breakneck performances. A suit for damages has been brought by the injured man. Since it is found that the danger is not confined to the performer, we may hope for a reaction. Acrobats willing to risk their lives in public for so much every night is one thing, and acrobats who will probably kill some one from among the audience is another. This feature of the exhibition is not likely to become extraordinarily popular.

VII.

A French Shopwoman.

There is in Paris a woman who is driving a most thriving trade, and robbing her fellow-creatures wholesale, by a system of singular audacity and apparently quite infantile innocence. She rises early, arms herself with a street-door key—that emblem of respectability—a fifty-franc note, a hundred-franc note, and a wicker basket, and then sallies forth toward the poorer quarters of Paris. There she makes inquiries, and finds out which tradesmen in the neighborhood can read and which cannot, and, having spotted down her unlettered victim, goes to his shop and buys something. "How much?" "Twenty francs." "Have you change for a hundred-franc note?" "Certainly, Madame." So the balance is paid over, and the transaction is settled. Sometimes it happens, on the return of the wife or of the clerk, that the so-called hundred-franc note is discovered to be worth but fifty francs. In that case it is only a mistake—the clever woman produces the hundred-franc note, and excuses herself, laughingly, for her haste.

VIII.

A Distinguished Frenchman in Trouble.

M. Gustav Flourens is the son of the celebrated Uca-demician and savant, a peer of France, and himself a distinguished young man. He has thrown in his sword to assist the Cretans against Turkish tyranny, and on his returning to Paris became Chairman of some of the most ultra public reunions. During last month he presided at two of these meetings, which the police dissolved in the name of the law, but which the Chairman disregarded. The discourses briefly were on the subject of getting rid of the Emperor, and the general opinion was to deal with him as Cromwell dealt with Charles the First. The Tribunal condemned M. Flourens to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of two hundred francs. A rather novel way of dissolving gatherings of this kind was resorted to during the week, and may prove more efficacious than the honors of martyrdom. The police inspector, after declaring the meeting dissolved, turned off the gas.

IX.

Fashion Notes.

Since the Empress has appeared at one of her recent "Mondays" with her hair dressed plain, that is, twisted into two plaits and brought round the head, fastening over the forehead with diamond pins, the new fashion has spread like wild-fire. At the Bois on Sunday several ladies had adopted it; even ex-Isabella, as she leaned out of the royal box at the race course, paid her great subject half a compliment in the matter. The girls in the various "court shops" are quite at home in this latest fashion. On a high forehead it looks graceful, but those with none had better keep to the chignon. Except in the case of young ladies, much jewelry is worn, about the neck especially; but then those ladies make up in flowers what they lack in diamonds and precious stones. It is mamma who sports all the family jewels. At balls green and white robes are all the rage, but the spring fashions will not be decided upon till the Princess Metternich's matinees come off. These gatherings constitute the Longchamps of the day—the Supreme Court of fashion. The queens of elegance will be found enthroned there.

X.

Narrow Escape of a Hungarian Conjuror.

Dr. Epstein is a celebrated conjuror from Hungary, and has been patronized by the Princess Metternich. He has given several *seances* in the high circles of Paris, and one at the Tuileries. Recently he has taken the Napoleon circus, and a few evenings ago he nearly lost his life by one of his tricks. He can cut off any number of heads without inconveniencing their owners, and the decapitated seem to improve in speaking even. Another of his feats consists in placing a handkerchief in a gun with a false barrel, and after the explosion to receive it on the point of a sword. The usual he, presto! had been gone through, and the Doctor invited one of the audience to fire the piece at his heart; the invited declined, but another solicited spectator came forward, and, deliberately taking aim, fired. The Doctor exclaimed, "you have shot me"—at which the whole house laughed; presently he staggered, and his clothes and the stage became covered with blood, women screamed and became hysterical, the men excited. The Doctor was shot, and by the ramrod that he had forgotten to withdraw from the barrel after loading, and which entered the region of the lung. Nelaton was at once called in, and said a quarter of an inch deeper in the lung and the wound was fatal. The young man who unconsciously caused the catastrophe is at present suffering from a nervous fever. The Emperor, Empress, and many distinguished persons daily make inquiries after the health of the unfortunate prestidigitateur.

Moses Clough of Orange, Vt., is the owner of a goose 59 years old, which has raised an average of six goslings a year for 56 years.

STATE POLITICS.

"Many Friends" desire Capt. N. Craig, of Scott, to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Legislature.

J. B. Peyton, Esq., of Logan, respectfully declines the generous call of his friends to become a Representative.

Capt. John W. Gillum, of Logan, requests the Russellville Herald to announce that he is no longer a candidate for the Legislature.

A. B. Smith, Esq. and Dr. Ed. Burr, of Logan, are called upon to become candidates for the lower branch of the next General Assembly.

H. S. Rhoton, Esq., of Scott, in response to a call to represent that county in the next Legislature, respectfully declines to make the race.

Col. W. P. Duvall has been called upon to represent Scott county in the Legislature. Col. Duvall, it will be remembered, was the efficient and genial Sergeant-at-Arms of the last State Senate, and has heretofore served his county in the capacity of legislator to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

On Monday the Bath County Democratic Convention elected delegates to the coming Senatorial Convention, and instructed them to vote for Colonel George Connor, of that county. Col. C. is said to be a gentleman of ability, unimpeachable private worth and unwavering Democracy.

Hon. John D. Young having refused to become a candidate for the State Senate from the Twenty-eighth District, the race will be between Richard Reid, Esq., of Montgomery, and Colonel George Connor, of Bath, if the latter concludes to enter the field in compliance with the action of the Bath county convention. Otherwise, Mr. Reed will probably have no opposition.

Hon. J. S. Golladay, Representative in Congress from that district, addressed the people at Russellville on Monday of last week, giving an interesting account of the action in Congress, and also a scathing review of the outrages committed by the Radicals in their so-called reconstruction policy. The speech was excellent and entertaining, and was well received by the people.

OCCURRENCES.

Admiral John Randolph Tucker, of the Peruvian navy, is visiting his friends in Norfolk.

St. Louis ungallantly arrests bloomers for appearing on the streets in that costume.

Nashville is spending money at the rate of $280,000 per annum.

The Memphians are charged with apathy in regard to the great Commercial Convention, soon to be held in their city.

Mr. Loomis, living near Norfolk, Va., has taken the trouble to count 250 strawberries on one of his vines and 300 on another.

Gen. John G. Walker, late C. S. A., had a grand banquet given him at Bryan, Texas, last week, by the members of his old division at that place.

Governor Senter intends to muster out the militia staff as soon as the Comptroller of State shall obtain a sufficient amount of money to pay it off. A Captain and the Quartermaster are to be retained in the service.

Mrs. Pettigru King, daughter of the late James L. Pettigru, of Charleston, and authoress of "Busy Moments of an Idle Woman," "Lilly," and other popular novels, has been appointed a clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Major James B. Lockhart, an old gentleman of Athens, Ala., has in his possession a genuine "mad stone," taken out of the stomach of a large buck in 1868. In conformation, it presents exactly the appearance of an egg, and is about two inches long by one thick.

Upon last Friday Lieut. Herkness, Thirty-fifth U. S. A., went to Islets, a small town below El Paso, to arrest some negro deserters from the command at Ft. Seldon, New Mexico. The fugitives were overtaken at Islets, and an attempt made to arrest them. Resistance was made, and Lieut. Herkness, in charging the party, was shot through the heart by a ball from a needle gun. He expired instantly, and the deserter who fired the shot escaped with one companion. Lieut. Ingle started in pursuit with seven men and obtained the assistance of some Indian traders, overtook the murderer and his companion in Mexico, and arrested them. They are now in the guard-house at Camp Concordia.

HOBOKEN GOLD FIELDS.

Crowds "Feast their Greedy Eyes with Gold."

[From the New York Sun.]

A large number of pleasure and gold seekers, with quite a sprinkling of beer drinkers, crossed the North river to Jersey yesterday. Many whose curiosity had been aroused by the account published in the Sun on Saturday of the discovery of gold in digging the foundation for Stevens's Free College, wended their way to the bluff on which the college is to be erected.

APPEARANCE OF THE GOLD FIELD.

The vacant square in the center of which the excavation had made lies five blocks above the ferry, on the east side of Hudson street. The ground is covered with masses of gray, green, and dark brown, burnt-looking rock, clearly of volcanic origin. This last named rock is said to contain the gold, together with considerable iron.

A SCIENTIFIC TEST.

An old resident of Hoboken stated that specimens of the quartz had been subjected to a careful analysis, and considerable gold extracted. This much has leaked out.

A MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

A jeweller from New York examined several small pieces of the quartz yesterday through a microscope. The surface of a freshly broken fragment presented a beautiful variety of sparkling black, white, green, and yellow points, no larger than those of fine needles. He remarked that they bore an exact resemblance to specimens of gold quartz sent to him from the hills of California. He said he intended to polish a specimen for an ornament.

EXPRESSION OF OPINIONS.

The opinions expressed by the groups of explorers and talkers would have astonished and amused a professional geologist. One genius remarked that it was nothing but a vein of mica running through a substratum of iron. Another said that the calcareous formation indicated gold, which would be found in a fused state further down.

"That must be the reason why gold fell in Wall street yesterday," replied a quiet joker.

INCIDENTS.

Here and there parties could be seen holding up pieces to the sunlight; if they glittered they would be crammed with other fragments in an already overloaded pocket. Unless that bluff is well guarded the best part of it will find its way to New York. A group of boys were smashing pieces by throwing them on the flagstones, no doubt thinking they would find flakes of virgin gold inside. One boy made a miscalculation in h's aim, causing a comrade to hop around on one foot for about five minutes, with his mouth in the shape of a slit in the side of a fiddle.

A SUNDOWN SCENE.

Things presented a lively appearance at the ferry toward sundown. Crowds were squeezing through the entrances to the boats—some with rocks in their pockets, more with bricks in their hats.

Specimens of the rock are still on exhibition at the Sun office. On Saturday our editorial rooms were visited by a multitude, among them three old California miners, who had no hesitation in pronouncing the rock gold-bearing.

A BIGAMIST AMONG US.

His Mythical Wealth and Numerous Marriages.

[Lexington Gazette, 12th.

This individual, who, at one time, was well known in this city, where he passed himself off as a preacher and of feeble health, and afterwards kept a livery stable on Short street, has appeared in a new role. A gentleman from Illinois came to town last week, and inquired for the handsome farm of some seven or eight hundred acres, belonging to James Bennett, Esq., lying on the Nicholasville pike. He was told by the clerk of the Phoenix Hotel that he knew of no such man, but referred him to Mr. Bullock, the sheriff of Fayette county, who was probably familiar with most of the land owners of the county. It is hardly necessary to say that James Bennett's farm was a myth and that the gentleman who had come in search of it, and of D. Martin, the overseer, residing on the place, was most grossly imposed upon. He brought a letter from Bennett to the fictitious Martin, telling him to deliver to Mr. ——, the bearer, any number of fine cattle and horses, which he had sold to different parties in Illinois. The supposition is that Bennett had another matrimonial scheme on hand and took this means of forwarding it. He came to the town in Illinois, near which Mr. —— resides, and pretended to be taken very ill with the heart disease. Mr. —— heard that a stranger was at the hotel, and not expected to live, and called to see him, and finally took him to his house, where he was carefully nursed. Mr. —— also wrote a will for him, in which he enumerated land and other property valued at about $180,000. Bennett got better, but not well enough to come to Kentucky after the stock he had sold, so he got Mr. —— to come in his stead, with the result indicated.

It is believed that Bennett has been married some fifteen or twenty times. He married once in this city, and was then a widower. He has served at least one term in the penitentiary, and if he gets his deserts now he will be treated to the luxury of a halter. He is known in Illinois as Bennett; about Bowling Green, in this State, as Barrett. He has also figured in Mississippi and Arkansas as Barrett, and in Virginia by still another alias. He is described as a tall, fine looking man, with a long, flowing beard, and has the gentle subdued manner that are so facinating to the fair sex. He must be a bold scoundrel to play the same game so repeatedly, but it seems that he has calculated pretty well on the credulity of women, and has shown a wonderful talent at deceiving them. The most extraordinary part of his success lies in his never having married any really poor girl, but generally those who had more or less money. This was the bait, and he rarely failed, or how could he have managed to marry a score of wives while many a poor wretch of a bachelor has never succeeded in imposing himself on one, in a long life? Bennett, Barrett, or Barnett, or whoever he is, must be one of those killing gentlemen so taking with the fair sex, whom we occasionally read of, but whom we confess never to have met. We should like to have his photograph and see what manner of man he is. Mr. ——, of Illinois, telegraphed for his arrest, and left the same day in hot pursuit.

KNOCKED DOWN.

Robbery in Cincinnati.

[From the Commercial, 11th.]

Mr. William Fletcher, of this city, arrived home per the United States mail-boat, yesterday morning, on her return from a business trip South. When the boat landed at the foot of Fifth street, about daylight, his residence being nearer that point than the upper landing, he got off the boat and proceeded up Fifth street. As he was passing a lumber-yard at the corner of Fifth street and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, he was brutally assaulted by two highwaymen, who knocked him down with a slung-shot or brass knuckles, and attempted to stab him with a knife, the point of which passed through his coat, and also an account-book, which was in his breast-pocket, but, fortunately for him, the book stopped the force of the blow, and perhaps saved his life. He was gagged so that he could not raise an alarm, and robbed of $150 and his watch.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 14.

The City Treasurer is engaged in making up his annual statement.

Mayor Sparks and Hon. C. R. McBride will be home from Indianapolis to-day.

The 4 paugh equestrian and zoological aggregation exhibits in Jeffersonville this afternoon and evening.

Now that the election is over the applications for entrance to the Good Templars are increasing.

Theodore Gazlay, attorney for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, has been stopping at the Bruner House for several days. He finished the work of superintending the transfer of the different pieces of property recently purchased by the road in this city, and left for Cincinnati last evening.

The German-English citizen school of Jeffersonville will have a picnic at William Jones' on Monday. The exercises of the day will consist of jumping in bags, comic declamations, races, target shooting, gymnastics, feasting and dancing. Mr. Wm. Jones requests us to say that no parties need apply for the use of his grove for picnic purposes hereafter, as it will not be granted. The above parties had bargained for the use of it before he purchased the place.

The arrival and departure of the mails from the Jeffersonville postoffice are as follows: New Albany mail leaves at 6:30 A. M. and at 2:30 P. M.; arrives at 7:15 A. M. Eastern mail arrives at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; departs at 5:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Charlestown mail arrives at 9:30 A. M.; leaves at 2:30 P. M. Utica mail arrives at 6:30 A. M. and leaves at 1 P. M. The mails leaving are closed a half an hour before the above hours, and those arriving are ready for delivery in thirty minutes after arrival.

The following named persons are representatives from this city to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., which meets next Tuesday at Indianapolis: A. J. Howard and W. H. Sprague, of Jefferson Lodge No. 3; J. A. Spicer and J. T. Lake, of Labor Lodge No. 92; Henry Littell, from the German Lodge No. 377; A. J. Howard, from Excelsior Encampment No. 14. Our patriarchal fellow-citizen, J. T. Sanders, P. G. M., is a representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which meets next fall at San Francisco, California.

A card appeared in the National Democrat, of yesterday, speaking of J. D. Southard, Esq., as candidate for City Attorney, saying "that we know him to be in every way capable and worthy; that he is a graduate of the Law Department in the University of Louisville, and licensed member of this bar; and that in his election the city will be represented with ability and with fidelity." It was signed by the following legal gentlemen of Louisville: Robert J. Elliott, ex-City Attorney; Jeff. Brown; George W. Johnston, ex-Judge City and County Courts; W. G. Reasor, ex-City Attorney; R. S. Craig, City Judge; Rowan Buchanan; Will Horan, M. C. C. L.; Pat. Dillon, D. M. C. C. L.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 14.

Wood's minstrels exhibit in the Masonic Hall to-morrow evening.

Dr. Voyles expects to assume control of the postoffice on Monday.

Letters directed as follows, are held in the postoffice for postage: Mary A. Byrne, A. Kreutzer and Lizzie Detter.

The New Albany Society of Natural History meets again this evening, and will add about fifty persons to its membership.

The meeting called in Woodward Hall at 3 P. M. yesterday to arrange for the floral ceremonies on the 29th proved a failure, there being only three persons present.

The members of the German Rifle Club of New Albany are going to have a shooting match on the first Monday in June, at their grounds on the Corydon road, a mile below the city.

Alderman James O. Durff, of the Memphis Avalanche, our old confrere, was in town yesterday, keeping up the courage of his brother John, who made a fatal leap on Wednesday night, as will be seen below.

The School picnic will come off to-day, if the weather permits. The first train will leave the depot of the New Albany and Chicago Railroad at 8:45 A. M., 9:20 A. M. and every half hour thereafter during the day.

In the First ward yesterday a couple of fighting females entertained, gratis, a crowd of spectators by scratching each other's faces and tearing out each other's hair. Officers Lansford and Rogers kindly cared for the gentle and docile amazons.

On Tuesday night about eleven o'clock some burglars made an ineffectual attempt to gain an entrance to John Knepfly's jewelry store, on Main street, between State and Bank, by knocking out some bricks near the front door. A watch dog was awakened by the noise and gave alarm, when the nefarious rascals left.

Under the provisions of the new general charter granted to the city of New Albany in 1867, paragraph 27, section 53, whenever a public cistern is constructed in any locality, the city can assess the benefits derived by the property holders in that vicinity, and enforce the collection of the same, as for assessments for any other purpose.

Yesterday afternoon, Justice Jocelyn and Allen W. Monroe sat as an insane inquisition on the sanity of a German woman named Mary Bart, and pronounced her insane. The poor woman has a family of four children, and was some time ago subject to an absence of her faculties, which spell returned again this week. Her cause of aberration is said to be religion. She has a great desire to destroy anything she can get at, and imagines she has killed the devil.

On Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. E. R. Day on State street, took palce one of those happy events which are a gleam of sunshine amid clouds and storms. Mr. John R. Durff of Memphis, Tennessee, and the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Mr. Day, Miss Anna V. Day, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. James Hill. The wedding was attended by the *bon ton* of our city, and proved a most graceful and brilliant affair. We congratulate our friend Durff on his success, and feel at the same time that Mr. Day has a son-in-law that will in no way tarnish the family fame. The bride and groom departed for Memphis yesterday amid the good wishes of their numerous friends.

The following is a list of the arrivals and departures of the mails to and from the New Albany postoffice: Cincinnati mail arrives at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Indianapolis at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Cincinnati and Indianapolis leaves at 4 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Jeffersonville leaves at 4 A. M. and arrives at 5 P. M.; Louisville leaves at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. and arrives at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; river mail southward leaves at 5 P. M. every day except Mondays and Thursdays, and arrives every day in the week except Wednesdays and Thursdays; the Jasper mail leaves weekly on Wednesdays at 7 A. M., and arrives Tuesdays at 5 P. M.; Paoli mail leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and arrives Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.; Corydon mail arrives daily at 12 M., and leaves daily at 9 A. M.; Elizabeth mail arrives weekly on Wednesdays at 4 P. M., and departs Thursdays at 7 A. M.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Its Peculiar Features.

[From the N. O. Times May 7.]

The inauguration of elevators at various points along the Mississippi, for the cheap and speedy handling of grain in bulk, is destined to work a complete revolution in the trade. When wheat, oats and corn were brought to us in sacks, the cost of the sacks was, of course, added to that of the grain. This, with the loss consequent on exposure during damp weather, and other losses arising from torn or imperfectly secured sacks, made the price of grain before it reached the consumer extremely high, or else the profits to the consumer extremely low.

The St. Louis Democrat reports a conversation with an Illinois grain shipper which we give in another column. It will be seen that he denounces the sack business as an unmitigated swindle, and expresses great joy at the inauguration of the bulk system in its stead. He was taxed with a commission when the sacks were purchased for him, and when the grain was sold the sacks only brought half price, but again a commission was charged on the sale.

Thus the producers found the sacks an expensive incident in their grain trade, and the consumers in the South suffered in the premises to the estimated extent of two millions annually.

It has now become the settled opinion, not only of grain growers, but of dealers generally, that artificial lines of transportation can no longer successfully compete with the natural lines furnished by Providence. The through grain trade of the future is to be in bulk, via the Mississippi river, and when all appliances are completed for moving the article safely, and handling it at once speedily and economically, the benefits will be felt by both producers and consumers. "Ultimately," as a well informed writer observes, "there will be no competition between the river and rail for carrying purposes." Railways have been tried and found altogether insufficient for the annual removal of the grain crop of the West, and the river is turned to as the sole and natural reliance. For months past the elevators of Chicago have been full to overflowing, and in consequence of the inability of the railways to carry the grain to the sea-board with sufficient rapidity immense quantities of it have become heated and spoiled. Though so much has been said concerning the humidity of our climate, it is found to be far better suited to the preservation of grain than that of Chicago. Had the grain recently ruined at Chicago been sent to the seaboard via the Mississippi, it would be to-day in as good condition as it was when it left the producer's bin.

We trust that everything relating to the grain trade will be judiciously considered by the gentlemen who are about to meet in this city in relation to that interest. A delegation from the St. Louis Grain Association arrived last evening, to take counsel with our grain men as to the best course to be pursued.

PARIS GOSSIP.

An Inside View of Matters.

The semi-official papers of the Second Empire having praised the Emperor for having at last ordered the copies of the Duke d' Aumale's "History of the House of Conde," which had been confiscated several years ago, to be restored to the publisher, the Gazette de France draws the following parallel between this act of generosity of a Napoleon toward an Orleans Prince, and the course pursued by an Orleans Prince toward the Napoleonides: Louis Philippe," says the Gazette, "sent one of his sons and one of his men-of-war to Saint Helena that the former might disinter from under the willow, and the other carry back to France in her hold, what little dust Napoleon I had left behind. He gave a French burial to the exiled coffins of the father and brother of Prince Louis Napoleon. He received Queen Hortense with a smile and dismissed her with great favor. He allowed King Jerome to reside in his native country, and promised to make him a member of the French House of Lords. When Prince Louis Napoleon appeared at Strasburg, he set him soon afterward at liberty. What an amiable forbearance. One morning, Prince Louis found the doors of his prison open, and a carriage at his door. At Lorient a frigate was waiting for him. He was there received by the Subprefect. "Have you any need of money?" asked him, the Subprefect "Ah, yes," replied the Prince, who really was poor; whereupon the Subprefect slipped sixteen thousand francs into the pockets of the conspirator. And how he treated these Orleans Princes in return for so much magnanimity!"

CHEESE CUSTARD.—One pint of Cottage cheese; 3 oz. butter; ½ lb. sugar; 4 eggs; small piece of stale bread, soaked in milk and beaten with the above; add one quart of milk and dust each pie with cinnamon.

ALMOND PUDDING.—One pound of almonds, one of sugar, nine eggs, a tablespoonful of orange flower water, and two ounces of flour.

CINCINNATI.

The Southern Railroad—Grand Army of the Republic—Pugilistic—Business, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, May 12th, 1869.

The Southern railroad enterprise is beginning to assume a tangible form, and a lively interest is now being manifested in the matter. The construction of the road is indispensable to the prosperity of Cincinnati, and our merchants and business men generally are fully alive to the great importance of this most essential artery of trade. Delegations have already arrived in this city from several different counties in Kentucky, and more are expected daily from East Tennessee to represent the interests of that particular section of country.

G. A. R.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held in this city, commencing to-day. Generals Logan, Hurlbut, Foster, Geary, Chipman, and ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, arrived here last night, and delegates from various parts of the country are expected to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A PUGILIST.

The celebrated English pugilist, Allen, accompanied by his trainer, Sherman Thurston, arrived in this city yesterday morning. As is doubtless well known, this man is matched to fight McCoole within fifty miles of St. Louis, on the 15th of next month, for $1,000 a side. He comes here for the purpose of finishing his training for the great mill, and will go into quarters to-day. Allen is in splendid condition and manifests great confidence in his ability to "do away with" the great champion of the American prize ring. As the battle will be one of science and agility against mere brute strength, great interest is manifested among the sporting fraternity as to its issue.

BUSINESS.

There is little activity in trade just now, and, as the season is pretty well advanced, no improvement is looked for until autumn. The weather is fair, and reports from the surrounding country represent the crops as in a flourishing condition. The yield of fruit, it is generally supposed, will be larger in Southern Ohio than ever before.

The annual fair of the Cincinnati Tobacco Association will be held on the 3d day of August next, and sometime during the same month the great Wool Exposition will take place in this city. WILL J. R.

CHARLESTOWN, IND.

Court Proceedings—Crop Prospects—Progress of the North Vernon and Jeffersonville Branch of the O. & M. Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CHARLESTOWN, IND., May 12, 1869.

Yesterday was the day appointed by Patrick H. Jewett, Judge of this Common Pleas District, for the trial of the action brought by the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company vs. the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company et al., he calling the Hon. Scott Carter, Judge of the Fifth Common Pleas District, to try this cause, Judge Geo. V. Howk, senator, was here to represent the interests of the defendants, and John H. Stotsenberg and Henry Crawford were here on behalf of the plaintiffs. Judge Carter failed to appear. The cause appears on the docket as No. 39 of the second day, to be called by Judge Jewett at the regular session next week of the Clark Common Pleas Court, for which regular term there are 40 cases docketed for the second day, 46 for the third day, and 53 for the fourth day. The docket is not considered large.

The farmers in this locality, as a general thing, are very much behind-hand with their business on account of the frequent rains; and while I am penning this item the rain is falling in torrents and the hail rattling against the window panes. The prospect for a good wheat crop was never better at this season of the year than it now is, though this is a crop that is not considered safe until harvested, and the prospect is fine for a full crop of all kinds of fruit.

Five hundred men under the efficient and energetic contractor, R. Pattison, will soon complete the North Vernon and Jeffersonville Branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from Lexington to Jeffersonville. In the completion of this road the people of Charlestown all seem to regret but one thing—that is, that the delightful rides to Jeffersonville over the smooth pike, in the magnificent daily coach, will have to be given up. To keep pace with the offspring of the world's genius, we will soon have to ride on the railroad and be living witnesses of the decay of our pet vehicles and the growing of the grass over our magnificent road. BOLIVER.

ORGANIZATION.

The Duty of the Democracy of Kentucky.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

Not long since we urged upon the Democratic party throughout the State the necessity of observing the forms of party discipline and organization in the contest for political positions, and feel that we cannot too strongly reiterate the advice as essential to the maintenance of our ascendency in the State. Our position may be regarded as that of a large and victorious army confronted by an enemy small in numbers, but vigilant and compact in organization. Our success in the past has been due in a large degree to the discipline maintained in our ranks and the thorough organization not only in its general features but equally in its minor details. Its divisions, brigades, and regiments have not been more admirably formed than have its companies and squads, and the whole have been provided with officers whose duties have been equally well defined from the file closer to the chief commanders. To relax now in discipline and not preserve the same regard for order in the matter of selecting candidates for office would be as bad as were an army to discard in a season following temporary victory the well established rules of military organization, and to attempt to hold its own by the mere force of numbers without recognizing the forms necessary to maintain discipline and to secure efficiency.

The most dangerous tendency which we see now is the disposition manifested in some quarters to have what are called open races for the General Assembly, and leaving it as a matter of choice with every aspirant to offer himself for the Legislature or Senate and run on his own individual popularity. The practice is pernicious, and is as bad as it would be to put a regiment into a fight with half a dozen men claiming the right to command. The only rational plan is to call a convention and nominate a candidate who will command the united support of the party. It is the duty of the county and district committees to do this, and if they fail when two or more aspirants are in the field they will prove recreant, and should be displaced by the Central Committee and new men appointed who will obey its injunctions. Speaking of the evil effects of not placing in the field nominees of the party, the last Lexington Observer and Reporter has the following remarks, which we commend to the attention of our political friends throughout the State:

The real effect of such a policy is not to harmonize and strengthen the Democratic party—it is to weaken it in its most vital interests and to break up that organization and discipline by which alone we have achieved the success of our present condition. Three years ago the Democracy were without organization or concert of action. By aid of that machinery necessary to all political organizations we have strengthened ourselves until our power has so increased that it is of itself an element of weakness. To abandon the usages by which we have heretofore controlled our party is to break up all organization. Every one desiring any local office will feel himself at liberty to enter into a canvass against members of his own party, and the contest will be between a number of aspirants, each one basing his claims not upon the soundness of his principles, but upon the personal influence he may bring to bear upon the masses of the voters. In every contest when there are three or more candidates with anything of equality of chances between them, we put it into the power of our opponents to unite upon the most objectionable one and secure his election. In many instances even a greater evil follows, for in a heated canvass, where the chances are doubtful, many Democrats, unwilling to take sides when all parties are friends, will abstain from going to the polls, leaving it in the power of the Radical party by secret and organized action to put in a candidate at the last moment and elect him over the dissensions in our own ranks.

We are glad to see that the Democracy of Bourbon have overruled the attempt to dispense with regular nominations, and have called a convention to settle the claims of the various aspirants for office. We hope that the Democracy throughout the State will follow this excellent example, and not allow themselves to be led away from the old landmarks of party usage. It is only by earnest and concerted action that we can hope to render efficient aid to the great national party in its contest for constitutional rights and individual liberties. If we split into factions in our local contests, and abandon the organizations existing in the various counties, we at once strike at the integrity of the party, and pursue a course only tending to its utter disintegration and destruction. Each local organization is a distinct and separate member of the party, an integral component going with the other organizations of the State to make up the one grand unit. Abandon any one local organization and in proportion to its importance now weaken the influence of the party throughout the State. Upon our unity depends our success, and we hope that the Democracy, most especially of this section, will adhere to that party discipline and custom by which we have so often succeeded in the past.

The Mammoth Cave of Nevada.

A correspondent of the Alta writes from White Pine as follows:

From John M. Murphy, Recorder of the Patterson District, I obtain some very interesting facts in regard to the rival of Kentucky's great natural wonder—the Mammoth Cave of Nevada. This cave is situated in a spur of the Buckskin or White Mountain range, and about 20 miles this side of Patterson, or 50 miles from Treasure City. The entrance is on the South side of an isolated butte or hiscacho and near its base. The opening is so low that a man must stoop to enter it, but 20 feet in the vault in the limestone it widens rapidly, turning toward the East, and you pass through chamber after chamber of immense proportions, some of them of such vast hight that the light of torches fail to show any sign of a roof. Mr. Murphy with a party, penetrated 5,000 feet from the entrance—nearly a mile—and found no end. They saw many chambers in which tongues of limestone hung from the roof, in places almost touching the floor, and in others stalactites and stalagmites abounded, as in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. They found burnt sage-brush, showing that the Indians had been there as far as they went; and the guileless sons of the soil told them that they had penetrated five days journey into the cavern, found a lake full of fish, and yet saw no end to the succession of lofty chambers streching out before them. Lo was always a very poor Indian and given to lying. Mr. Murray's party got out of material for torches, lost their way, and were glad enough to grope their way back as best they might, not caring to make a second attempt to fathom the mysterious deep hidden in the bosom of the mountain. A hotel is to be built there, and it is thought that the cave will in time become a great place of resort.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Take one-half pound of sugar, half pound cocoanut, washed nicely and grated, six ounces of butter, whites of six eggs, half a nutmeg, rose or orange flower water flavors it nicely.

SPICE CAKE.—One pint molasses; 4 oz. lard; 1 gill of water; ½ oz. soda; 1 cup brown sugar; spice to taste; flour enough to make a soft dough. Cut into small pieces, place in pan and flatten with the hand.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 2 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:00 A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	No. 11 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	[illegible] P. M.
7:20 A. M.	No. 1 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 12 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
4:30 A. M.	No. 2 ... Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
9:30 A. M.	No. 11 New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
[illegible]	No. 5 Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7 Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday leaves from Indianapolis.	4:30 A. M.
		12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
6:00 A. M.	No. 1, Passenger.	10:35 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 2, Passenger.	7:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 4, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:20 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.
9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The Cincinnati and the Junction railroads have both tendered to the editors of Indiana a free excursion to Cincinnati this week.

The Pittsburg, Mount Vernon, Columbus and London Railroad Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated Tuesday.

All of the trains which arrived here yesterday were filled with passengers, a number of whom attended the ball at the Galt House.

The new and magnificent silver-palace car "Gem" will leave for New York to-day at 6:30 A. M., in charge of Conductor Frank Yewell, and will go through without change.

Jere Whitcomb, Esq., General Freight Agent of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, at Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday.

James Speed, Esq., the popular Ticket Agent of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad at Memphis, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of attending the Galt House ball.

G. B. Gebron, Esq., has been appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, headquarters in Cincinnati.

Samuel Gill, Esq., General Superintendent, and General St. John, Chief Engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroads, will leave to-day on a special train for the purpose of inspecting the new Cincinnati branch road.

Henry Stein, Esq., General Ticket Agent, and J. E. Gimperling, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroads, returned from their tour of inspection over the road yesterday, highly pleased with the trip.

A man named John Skinner, engaged on a switching engine of the Cincinnati railroad, at Indianapolis, Tuesday, fell upon the track at the engine house, and two wheels ran over his hip and legs. The limb was amputated, but he died soon after.

At the election held in Chambers county, Ala., on Monday, the 3d of May, to ratify or reject the county subscription made by the Court of County Commissioners, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Oxford and Eufaula railroad, the action of the Court was ratified.

Both freight and passenger business on the railroads leading into the city continues good for the season. The through travel is increasing. The advantages of the Louisville route to passengers from the South to the North and East are daily becoming more apparent.

Mr. Harrison, Superintendent of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; Mr. Beard, President of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, and Mr. McGhee, formerly President of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, now traveling agent of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, arrived here yesterday en route to Cincinnati.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier gives an account of an excursion on the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad. It says the road reflects credit on Gen. Barnes, the Superintendent. From Blue mountain to Rome the iron bar rail is used, and the running at seventy-seven miles an hour was without a jostle.

We learn that a contract has been entered into by the Paducah and Gulf Railroad, with Col. Morris, of Troy station, to lay down the rails on the road from its present terminus to Troy station. The rails have been purchased, and the work is to be commenced at once and finished in thirty days.

The New Orleans express, due here at 9 A. M., was 25 minutes behind time yesterday, owing to the failure of the train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad to make proper connection. This necessitated a similar delay on the part of the trains on the Jeffersonville railroad, in order to make the connections for points East.

Two magnificent passenger coaches, to be run between Louisville and Indianapolis, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, are being constructed at the works of the company, in Jeffersonville, and will be completed in a short time. A fine engine for the Jeffersonville and New Albany road is also being constructed at the same works.

On the morning of the 5th inst. an axle of the tender of a train on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad broke, throwing twelve empty freight cars from the track and dashing them to pieces. The engine and a passenger car in the rear were left on the track uninjured. No persons were hurt except the only two who were riding on the train, who were badly bruised up. The loss to the company is stated at $30,000.

On Saturday James McCarty, a well-known railroad contractor at Council Bluffs, went into a saloon at Omaha, drank several times, and became quite jubilant. He then drew out a phial of laudanum, and drank about an ounce and a half of its contents, and threw the bottle away. Some medical gentlemen were immediately summoned, who proceeded to pump the poison out of the man's stomach. At last accounts, it was doubtful whether he would recover.

On the 29th ult., the stockholders of the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) and State Line Railroad met at Cape Girardeau and elected a board of thirteen directors. The board subsequently elected the following officers: President, G. C. Thilenius; Vice-President, John Ivers; Secretary, H. G. Fougeu; Treasurer, John Albert. A committee of seven was appointed to make sale of the company's city and county bonds, and put the work in operation.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas Central railroad took place on Monday of last week, at which the following Board of Directors was chosen: W. R. Baker, Wm. M. Rice, W. J. Hutchins, A. Groesbeck, J. R. Morris, Cornelius Menis, of Texas; D. H. Paige, W. E. Dodge, Paul Brenoud, of New York. On Tuesday the Directors met and elected the following officers: Wm. R. Baker, President; D. H. Paige, Vice President; Alfred S. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at their meeting on the 11th inst., ordered the immediate letting of the road now unfinished between Muncie and Bluffton, to be completed by the first of December next. The iron is now being laid from Newcastle to Muncie, on the Bellefontaine road, and that town will be brought into direct connection with Cincinnati by the first of August. The section from Fort Wayne to Bluffton will be in running order by the first of September.

The directors of the Maysville and Lexington R. R. Co., Northern Division, had a meeting at Maysville Monday night. Thomas J. Glenn, of Nicholas county, was elected Chief Engineer. He was instructed to advertise and put the road under contract from Maysville to Carlisle immediately. The board also ordered a call of five per cent, a month of the private subscriptions to be made and collected. All now seems to be favorable for an early commencement of the work on the road. A little energy and industry will complete the road to Carlisle before July 1st, 1870.

Articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Indianapolis, on Monday, of the Raccoon Valley Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $50 each. The road is to run from a point on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, at or near Ladoga, to Valley City, on the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Railroad. The directors are O. B. Wilson, O. H. Fullen, D. C. Stone, J. H. George, B. H. Graves, A. G. McDaniel and W. C. Hendricks. O. B. Wilson is President; D. C. Stone, Secretary; and D. H. Fullen, Treasurer.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, is on a visit to Northern Texas in the interest of the Missouri, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, a road that is being pushed forward to the borders of Texas with remarkable energy and rapidity. The Dallas Herald says: "From the statements of Mr. Grinnell we are satisfied the railroad from Kansas City will reach the southern boundary of Kansas by the 15th of October next, and unless Hutchins hurries up the steam he will not reach Red river in time to form a junction with the work of our enterprising cousins of the Northwest, who seem determined to give the people a chance to see Texas in a safer and more speedy way than by ox navigation."

A new telegraphic safety signal for railroads has recently been put in operation under the direction of Mr. R. Stewart, the Superintendent of telegraphs, and Mr. G. M. Phelps, the well-known electrician. A New Jersey paper (the Bordentown Register) contains an account of it, and of its application on the railroad at Trenton. It appears to be of the most remarkable simplicity, and of the most perfect adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. It renders accident to a train from misplaced switches an utter impossibility, and it also provides against accidents to trains when the signal apparatus is deranged from any cause whatever. The signals may be distinguished as far as the eye can reach, thus affording the most ample notice of safety or danger to even the most careless engineer. If this telegraphic signal possess the characteristics described in the Register, it will doubtless be used by the railroads as the best means of preventing those accidents at switches which have often such shocking result.

Speaking of the proposed Southern railroad, the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: An informal meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday morning, at which Gov. R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, and other Southern representatives were present. The Governor expects the various delegations from his State today. A public meeting will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, at the rooms of the Board, when the committees from several Southern cities will be received and their claims heard by the committees of the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and such business men as choose to attend. The Georgetown, Kentucky, men want the road to take a pretty nearly straight course through Walton, along the dividing ridge, to Williamstown, and thence to Georgetown and Lexington. It will cut Grant and Scott counties centrally, and while passing through a rich country with easy grades and no heavy bridging, it would be but eighty-two miles long against sixty-nine miles by the Kentucky Central road to Lexington. Scott county will give the right of way and grade the road through her jurisdiction, and it is supposed that Grant will do the same. Delegates from Grant will be here soon. It is claimed that this road can be built for less money than the Kentucky Central can be purchased for, and the expense of keeping it up will not be near as great.

The New Orleans Times says of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad: "People have, on account of the numerous failures of other similar enterprises in this region, were at first somewhat skeptical about the early completion of this road and of the ... company. The company, however, without any ... [illegible] ... Mobile. In fine, this company has already expended a million of dollars on their road in this State. ... [illegible] ... and apply it so liberally and efficiently to such improvements which so deeply interest us all, it behooves our authorities and people to render ...

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 ... [illegible]

[illegible]

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SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON—By Leras, M. D., Doctor in Sciences. Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. ... [illegible]

Dr. Burin du Buisson's DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF THE ALKALINE LACTATES. ... [illegible]

Diseases of the Chest.

SIRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. ... [illegible]

Diarrhœa, Derangements of the Stomach.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.—[illegible]

Children's Diseases.

IODIZED SIRUP OF HORSE RADISH. ... [illegible]

For sale by ... A. H. Gardner ... [illegible]

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

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HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

Louisville, Kentucky, MAY 12, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday in New York at 133¼.

An Alms-House library has been established in San Francisco, Cal.

Ernest Thorell, a citizen of Haddam, N. H., died on the 6th inst., at the age of 104 years.

The house and barn of Nathaniel F. Sprout in South Lyndeboro', N. H., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst.

Mr. J. Gatewood, President of the San Francisco Mechanics' Institute, resigned, is a defaulter to the amount of $100,000.

A furious northeast storm prevailed all yesterday at Chicago, and it is feared disasters will be reported on the lake.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed a bill to abolish capital punishment by the vote of 131 to 113.

John Jay Phelps, one of New York's oldest merchants, died on Wednesday.

The Ohio Legislature is in session, and four days' more remain for abundant business.

The California Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Sacramento June 30th.

At the commencement of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati yesterday, nine graduates delivered addresses.

Rev. John R. Smith, who has been under arrest in Memphis for the last two days for alleged forgery, was released on bail in the sum of $5,000.

S. G. Goodwin, of the firm of Goodwin & Co., dry goods, Chicago, was killed by a fall of 40 feet on the 6th inst.

Hermann Schuler, a German girl, aged 16, committed suicide in Ottawa, Ill., on Wednesday last. She had been in the country one year, and had been employed as a servant girl.

On Wednesday night, at Jackson, Mich., Henry Wheeler and Chas. Ellsworth, white fashion at Hanover and Chas. Ellsworth, white fashion at Hanover and Chas. Ellsworth, white fashion at Hanover